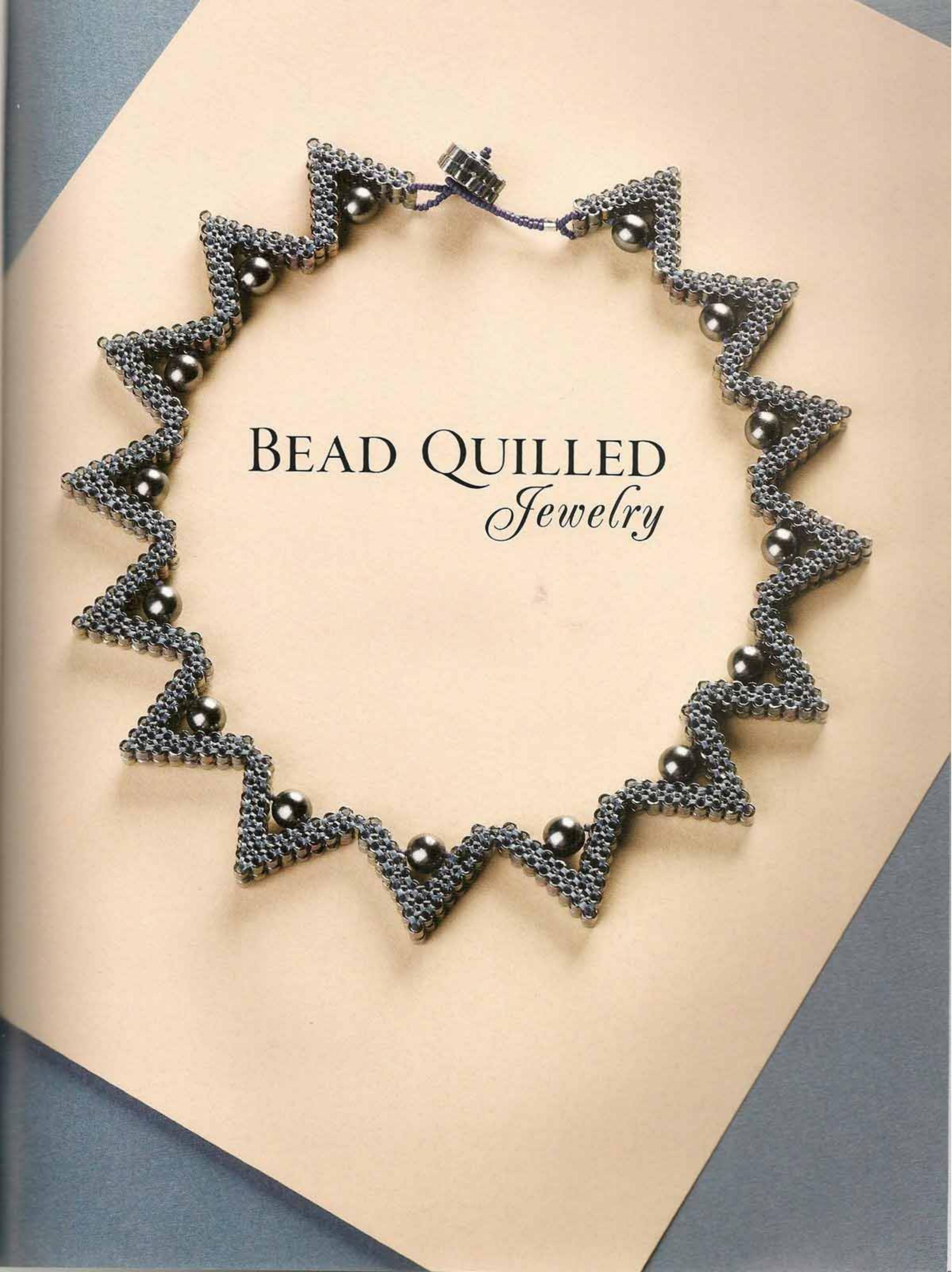


BEAD QUILLED *Jewelry*

NEW BEADWORK DESIGNS
WITH SQUARE STITCH

KATHY KING





BEAD QUILLED
Jewelry



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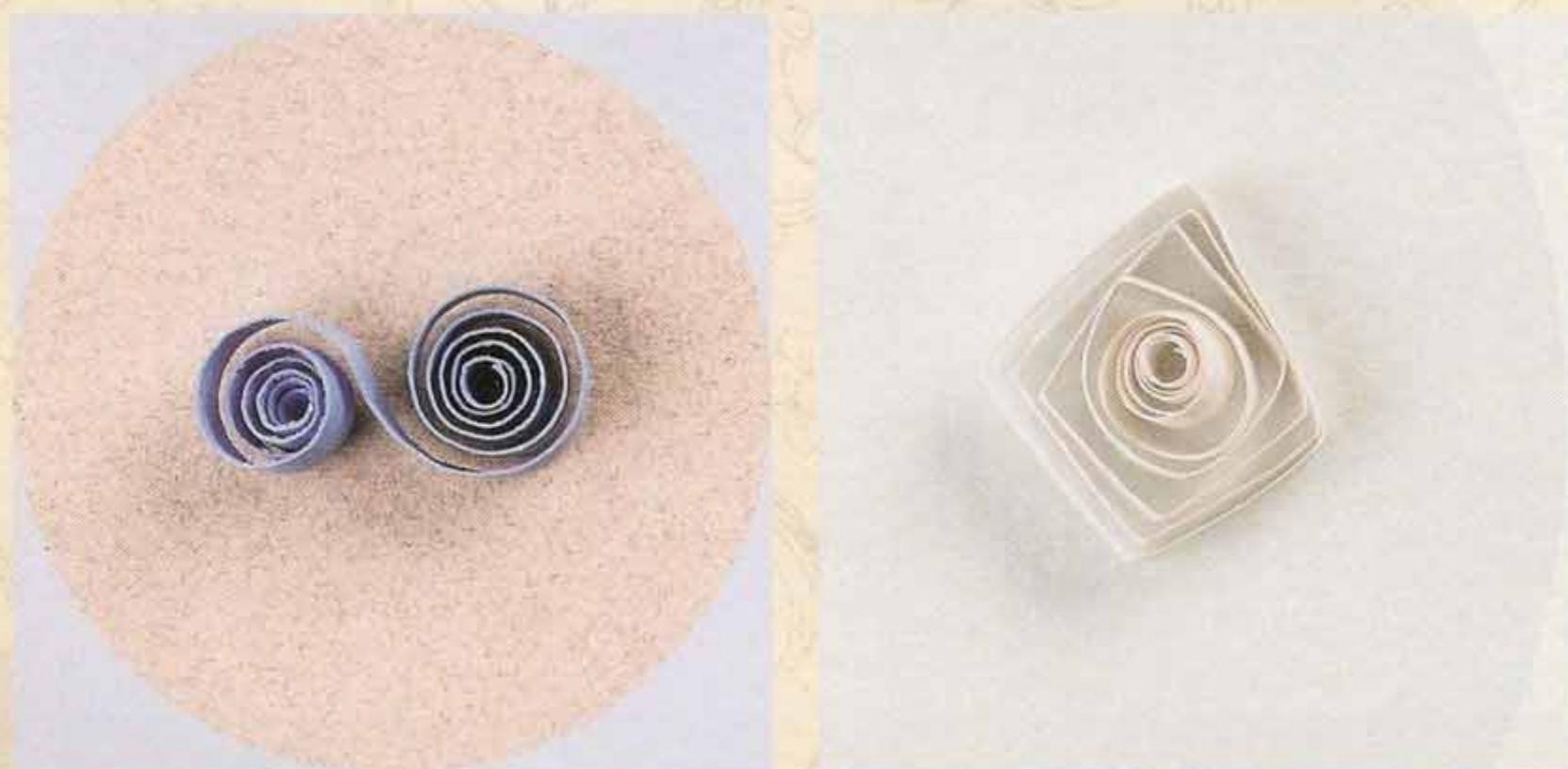
INTRODUCTION

Every artist must find his or her medium. Since childhood, I've experimented with crafts of all kinds—doll clothing, cross stitch, and stenciled greeting cards, to name a few. My first work in jewelry was making simple beaded bracelets and necklaces. Then, in 1999, I took a bead weaving class and I discovered my true passion—my medium. With tiny glass beads, I could explore the full range of my creativity. The wide spectrum of beads encouraged me to play with color, while the intricate weaves allowed me to try different forms. I became more skilled and confident with the many bead weaving stitches. Little did I know I was on my way to discovering a new art form.

THE SEED OF AN IDEA

Though bead weaving is my medium, my inspiration comes from all kinds of hand-work. I love to learn about different and exciting new techniques from other artists and crafters. I especially enjoy discovering ways to incorporate other crafts into my beadwork. It's not always something that hits me right away; the seed of an idea may be in my head for quite a while before it starts to grow. The idea for bead quilling came to me through this process.

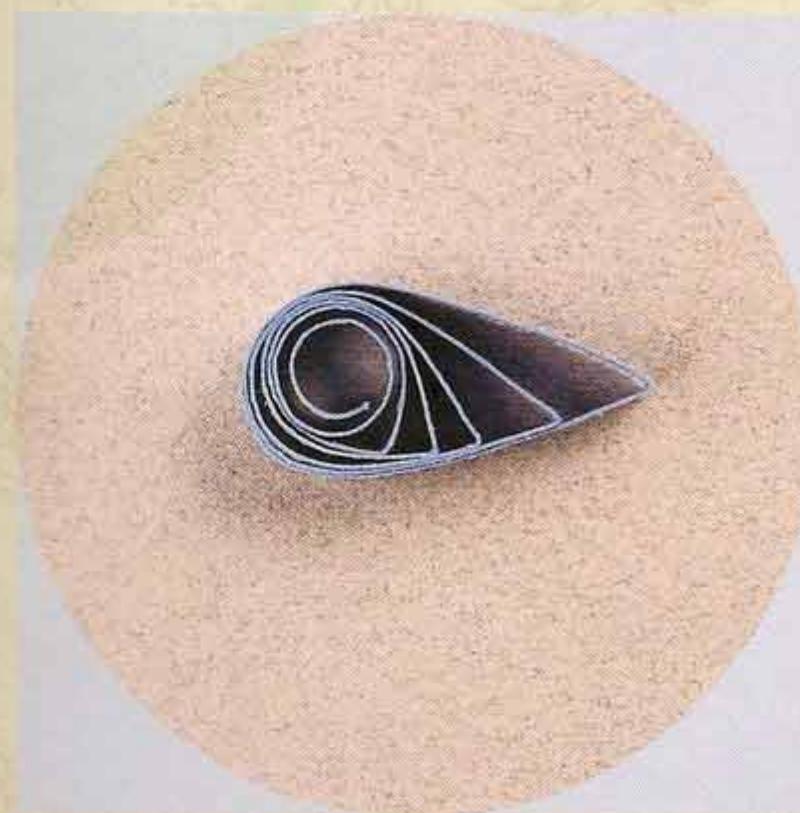
One of the staples of my jewelry designs is the use of beaded beads, which are created by weaving many smaller beads together into a larger bead shape. A few years ago, I was trying to come up with a flatter version of my beaded beads and noticed that whenever I made larger, flatter pieces, the beads took on an entirely different look. I was looking down at the holes in the beads instead of at the sides. Finally it dawned on me that this technique was a whole new way of bead weaving. The look was familiar, though, and it instantly reminded me of quilled paper art (below and opposite).



DRAWING ON AN ANCIENT ART

I've never attempted paper quilling, but I enjoy looking at the work of paper artists. Paper quilling is a craft that dates back to the thirteenth or fourteenth century, becoming popular in Europe in the late eighteenth century and better known today as paper filigree. The term *quilling* comes from the old practice of trimming the edges from books and then winding the narrow strips of paper around feather quills, using the quill as the tool. Once rolled into different shapes, the paper was used to form designs and textures in pictures. Monks and nuns decorated religious artifacts with paper filigree, and women later used it to decorate home furnishings and create wall hangings.

After recognizing the similarities in appearance between paper quilling and my bead weaving technique, I coined the term "bead quilling."



A NEW TECHNIQUE IS BORN

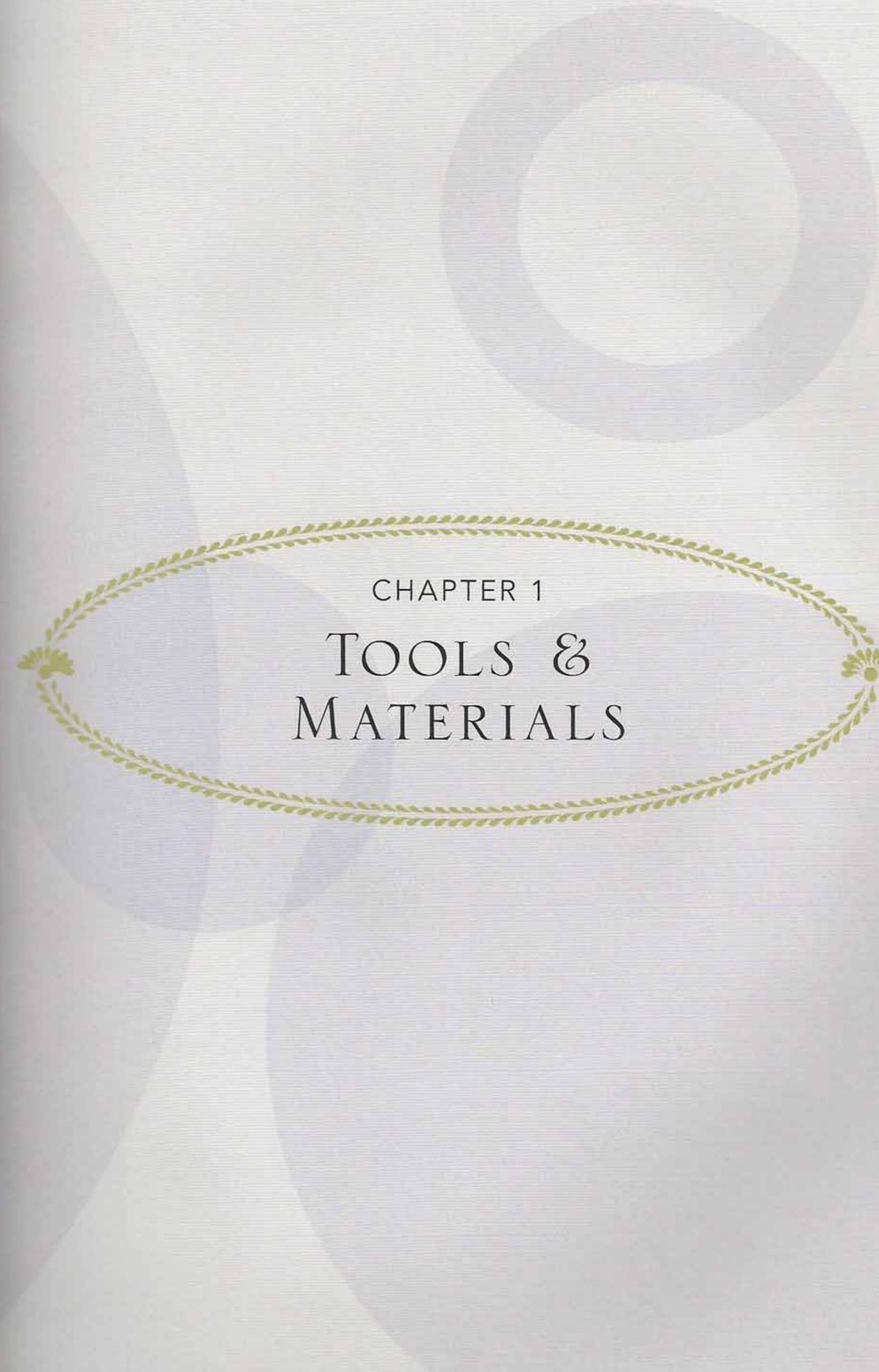
The biggest difference between traditional bead weaving and bead quilling is that with traditional beading techniques you look at the sides of the beads in the finished design, while in bead quilling you look at the top of the beads. The focus is on the holes of the beads and the threads. This difference makes the choice of thread color as important as the beads themselves, which can lead to some really interesting designs.

It's exciting to combine the centuries-old technique of paper quilling and the ancient art of bead weaving and introduce this new twenty-first-century art form. Bead weaving is such a versatile medium, and this technique allows for even more design possibilities.

I hope you enjoy experimenting with bead quilling and that you make some wonderful new jewelry designs, in addition to accents for your hair, clothing, and home. Don't limit yourself to what I've presented in this book; instead, use the technique as a stepping stone. Make the technique your own, create something unique, and wear it with pride.

Kathy King





CHAPTER 1

TOOLS &
MATERIALS

Beaders today enjoy a broad selection of materials with which to work. The quality and quantity of items are so widely available that beading has become a craft available to everyone. Beading is also a portable craft that does not require many tools or great expense. This is good news if you're new to beading. You won't have to spend a fortune to start making your very own beaded creations. And if you're an experienced beader, or into other crafts, you probably already have a number of the necessary tools and materials.

MATERIALS

..... BEADS

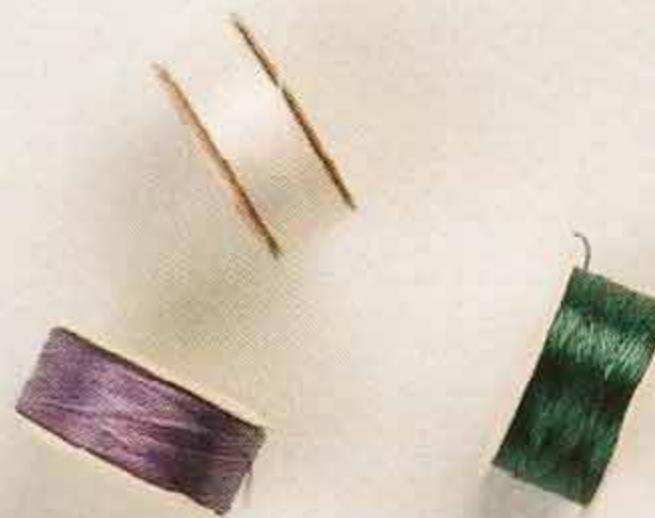
The primary beads used in bead quilling are seed beads, specifically Japanese-made cylinder seed beads. Seed beads are sized by number, with smaller numbers correlating to bigger beads. Cylinder seed beads are such a pleasure to work with because of their consistent sizes and bigger holes, which is an important element when bead quilling. The cylinder bead sizes used in the projects in this book are 8°, 10°, and 11°, and I also use the tiny size 15° seed beads to embellish finished quilled pieces.

When it comes to beads, I've found that there are many levels of quality and it is best to spend a little more to get a better-

made bead. This is especially so in bead quilling because the standard size and shape of Japanese-made cylinder beads is extremely important to the overall look and feel of bead quilled pieces. Featured on page 13 is a basic bead quilled shape made using the three main sizes of cylinder beads. Each of the projects in this book can easily be made using any of the three sizes.

..... THREAD

There are many choices when it comes to beading thread, and every beader I know has his or her own opinion about what works best. I suggest trying out a few different brands. I use a nylon thread that comes in a number of sizes, OO being the finest to O, B,



D, F, and G, which is the heaviest. Bead quilling requires that you use a thin thread because you'll be going through each bead up to 15 times. The bead holes may not be large enough if your thread is too thick, so doubling the thread is not an option when bead quilling, especially when using size 10° and 11° cylinder beads. Most of the thread brands come in multiple sizes or widths. I specifically use size B thread with size 10° and 11° cylinder beads and size D or F thread with size 8° cylinder beads.

People often ask how much thread should be used at a time. For bead quilling I suggest using as much thread as you are comfortable with—the more the better. Bead quilling uses up a lot of thread, and the longer the piece the less often you will have to end and start threads.

HELPFUL HINT

Fingernail polish is a wonderful substitute for glue when used on your thread knots to prevent your tails from coming loose in a finished piece.

Pre-treating your beading thread with wax is not a requirement but many beaders find that it prevents the thread from tangling. There are a number of organic and synthetic waxes available at most bead stores and online. If you find your thread tangling, try waxing it before using and see if that helps.

Bead quilling requires that you look at the thread in a slightly different way than when you're beading with other weaving techniques. While you may typically choose a thread color that matches the beads so you don't see it, with bead quilling, you can achieve greater interest by choosing a contrasting color. Thread can make for a very dramatic effect on the finished piece. Take some chances and experiment with mixing different colors of threads and beads.



FINDINGS

Findings are the metal parts used in your jewelry, including clasps, ear wires, jump rings, etc. There is a wide variety of wonderful findings available to purchase at local bead shops and online. Along with using store-bought findings, I also like to create some of my own beads and smaller bead quilled pieces to use as clasps. Use your imagination and you'll find that you can make truly unique jewelry by adding your own handmade findings.

EMBELLISHMENTS

You can create a number of pieces using the same design, but you can then make each piece unique by adding different embellishments, such as:

Sequins. Sequins can be found at your local craft store or online. I have found some wonderful vintage French sequins on the Internet.

Unique beads. Small glass drop beads and 4mm crystal beads are used in a number of projects throughout this book.

Metal filigree pieces. Filigree is metal wire that has been twisted into a beautiful swirling image, and it comes in all shapes, sizes, and colors. Most filigree pieces are flat, and that makes them an ideal background or accent for your bead quilled pieces, which can then be further embellished with additional beads and crystals.

Don't limit yourself by what I have listed here; stretch your imagination and add your own creative flair. You never know where or when you'll come across something that will add more interest to your quilling designs. Metal findings, old costume jewelry, and bits and pieces of scrapbooking and mixed-media supplies are all a great start.



TOOLS

NEEDLES

Beading needles come in several sizes ranging from 10 to 16, with the larger number correlating to thinner needles. For bead quilling, I use a size 12 or 13 needle. I recommend keeping a variety of needles on hand in case the one you're using won't go through a bead and you need to switch to a thinner size.

PLIERS

When working on the projects in this book, you will need two types of pliers. Chain-nose pliers are round on the outside and flat on the inside. They are very helpful in pulling needles through beads when the space gets tight. These pliers are also helpful in attaching findings to a finished piece of jewelry. Round-nose pliers have round tips and are designed for rounding ends of wire and for forming loops and curves.

JEWELRY GLUE

Have a good jewelry glue on hand for securing your finished quilled pieces to other surfaces. Look for a multipurpose, fast-drying glue. If you need to apply glue to smaller work, use an applicator tip.

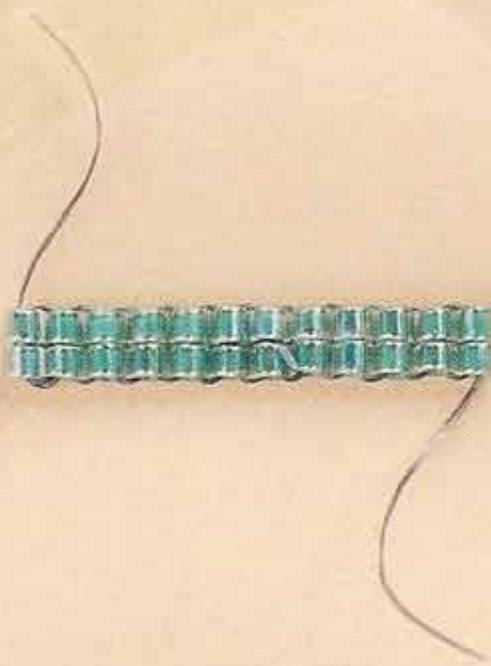
CUTTING TOOLS

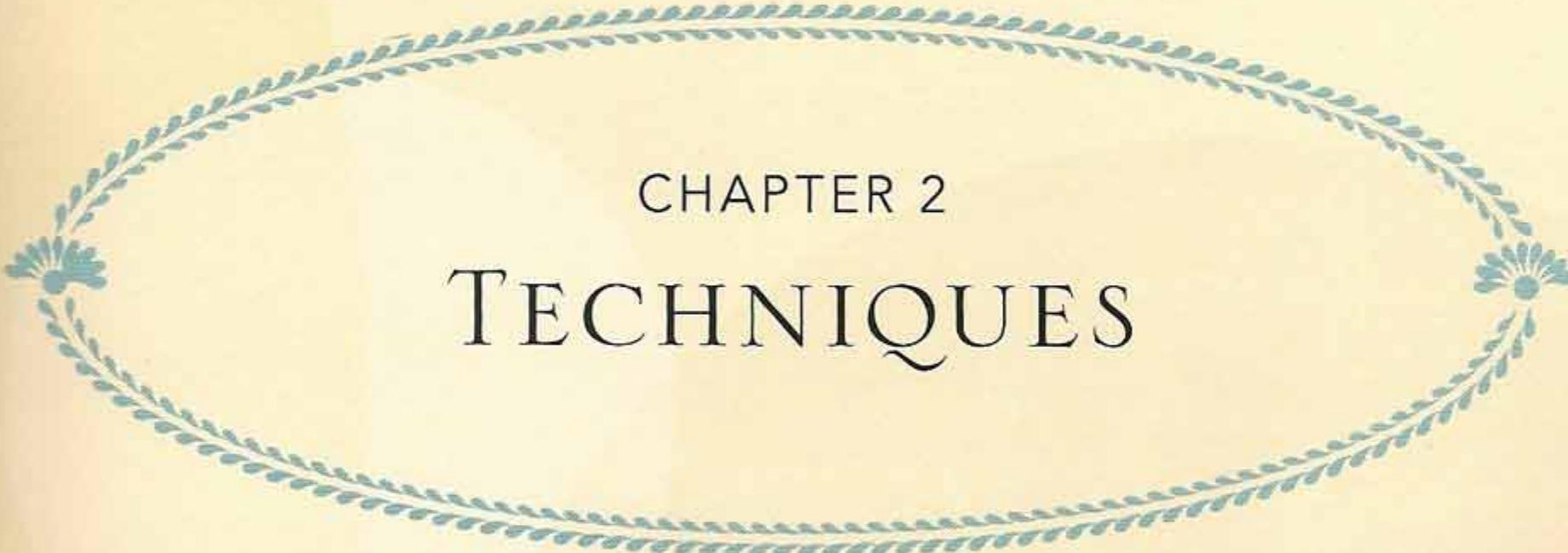
Flush wire cutters provide a smooth, straight cut when snipping wire. You may want to see the thread in the finished piece of quilling but not the tails, so a very sharp pair of scissors is necessary to make a close cut. I use a 4" (10.2 cm) pair of embroidery scissors.

HELPFUL HINT

If you find glue you like but it does not have an applicator tip, use a toothpick to apply the glue.







CHAPTER 2

TECHNIQUES

Many of the techniques featured in this book have been around for centuries, used over many generations to create wonderful beadwork. I've taken those techniques and turned them around, using them in completely new ways and creating unique designs. In the following pages I review a number of techniques you will use to craft the beaded projects that follow.

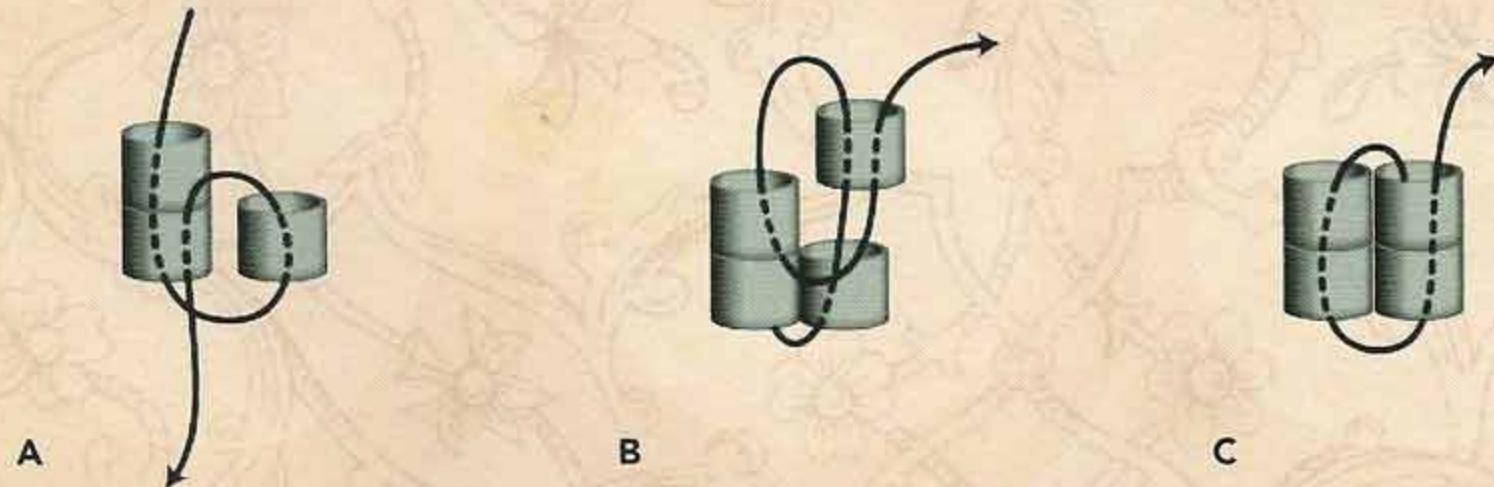
SQUARE STITCH BASICS

The square stitch is a bead weaving technique that creates a finished piece that is similar to loomed beadwork. The stitch causes the beads to sit directly above, below, and next to each other. The square stitch is the perfect stitch to create bead quilling designs due to its strength. Because you go through each of the beads so many times, there is no chance the project will come apart. In addition, the stitch creates a rigid beaded piece that keeps its shape.

1. Begin by stringing two cylinder beads for the first row, leaving a minimum 6"

(15.2 cm) tail. Pick up the first bead in row 2 and go back through the second bead of row 1 so that the two beads sit next to each other (**A**).

2. Go back through the first bead in row 2, pick up the second bead of row 2, and go through the first bead in row 1 (**B**). Continue back through the new bead of row 2 again.
3. Now pass back through both beads in row 1 and row 2 (**C**).
4. Repeat the above steps until you have the desired number of rows.



STARTING AND ENDING THREADS

At some point in a project, you will need to end a thread or add new thread. When weaving using the square stitch technique, knotting your thread is typically not necessary due to the number of times the thread goes through each bead, which makes the piece very secure. Because you'll also be using the same thread for adding embellishments and connecting quilled pieces, you will need to knot when ending or adding thread.

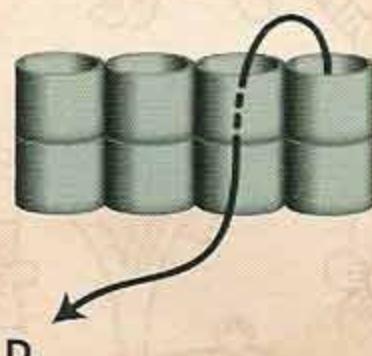
When ending a thread, bring your needle through one bead in a

row, coming out between the two beads in that row (**D**). Knot the thread you are adding to the existing thread running between the two beads in the row (**E**). Bring the needle out through the second bead in the row (**F**) and cut the excess thread. Make sure when you are ending a thread that you leave enough of a tail to easily knot and cut.

Adding thread is done the same way. Bring your needle, with the new thread, out between two beads in a row, knot the thread, continue out of the second bead in the row, and start beading. Weave the tail left by the new thread through a few beads and cut.

HELPFUL HINT

If you want to add glue (or fingernail polish) to your knot, add it immediately after knotting, and before bringing your needle through the second bead in the row. The glue will keep the tail from coming loose after the excess thread has been cut.



QUILLING AROUND A CORE BEAD

A number of projects in this book require quilling around a core bead. Following are the instructions for attaching a bead to the circle of square stitch.

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high and the appropriate length given in the instructions. Wrap the section around and connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. When complete, you should have created a circle with the holes of the beads facing up (**G**).
2. Bring the thread out from the center of one of the rows, toward the inside of the circle. Pick up the larger bead you want to encase and go back into the center of a row directly across the beaded circle (**H**). Work your way through the beads in an adjacent row and back through the encased bead two more times.

When you are working on the projects in this book, you may find that the number of rows given to encase a bead differ from what is needed around the bead you are using. This discrepancy is due to the slight difference in size of the encased beads and the cylinder beads. One 6mm bead may be slightly larger or smaller than another, a difference not

noticeable to the eye. Also, the different finishes on the cylinder beads make some beads slightly larger or smaller than others, especially if you use cut cylinder beads. These differences result in one more or one less row needed to encase the supposedly same-size beads. Keep this in mind when you work on the projects presented.

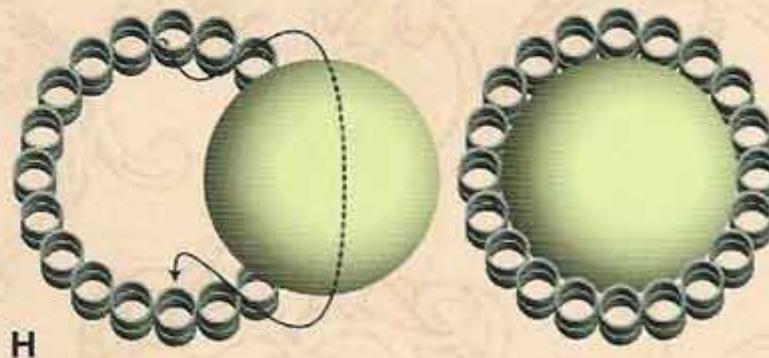
If you find you need to use more or less rows to encase a bead, don't panic. It will not affect the final outcome of the piece, but you will have to make the same changes to any additional layers in the piece. (For example, if you need 18 rows instead of 17 rows to encase a bead, add an additional row to all remaining layers in that piece.) The only time you will need to consider changing the beads you are using is in projects where an even number of rows is needed later in the project to add embellishments, such as the Citrus Barrette project in Chapter 3.

CONNECTING LAYERS WITHIN A QUILLED PIECE

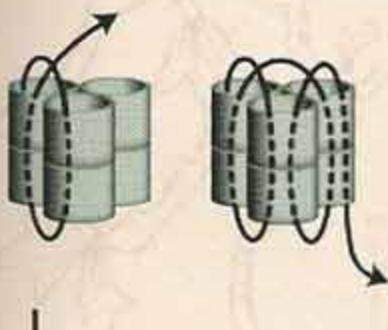
There are almost always at least two layers in a bead quilled piece, and the joining of these layers gives the finished piece its strength. When attaching new layers to an existing layer, regardless of the shape, you attach



G

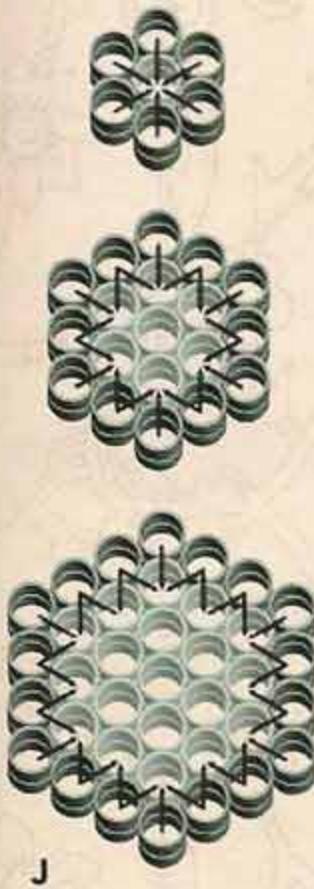


H



rows from the new layer to adjacent rows in the previous layer (**I**). Certain bead quilled shapes can be created by attaching the layers in certain ways. The following methods will enable you to create the basic shapes used in a number of the featured projects.

..... HEXAGON SHAPES



To create a hexagon shape out of your finished bead quilled piece, connect each row in a new layer to every adjacent row in the previous layer. In each hexagon-shaped quilled piece there are six points. Each of the point rows attach to only one row in the previous layer and three rows in the layer above it (**J**). All other rows within a layer will attach to two rows in the layers on either side of it. Attaching the layer like this will create the perfect hexagon shape. *Note:* The thin black lines represent the thread going out of one row of beads and into the next.

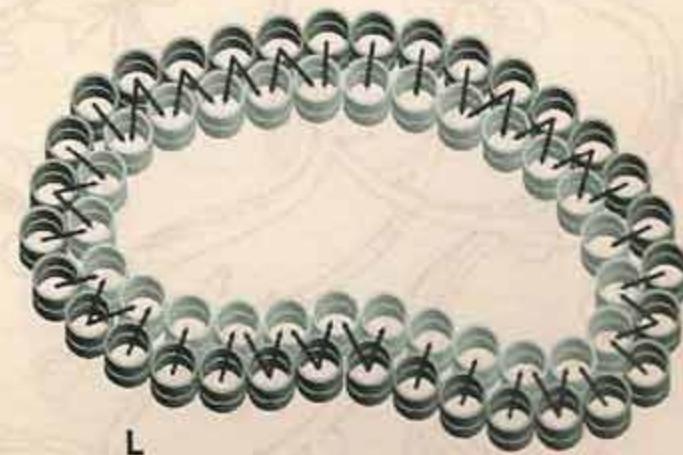
..... CIRCULAR SHAPES

When creating a circular shape, attaching layers to each other is different than the hexagon method in that there is less of a definite pattern. To achieve this shape, attach each row in the new layer to either one or two rows in the previous layer. How many

rows the new layer attaches to depends on whether it falls between two rows in the previous layer (which will connect to two rows) or directly on top of one row (which will connect to only one row; **K**). This method is for circular shapes with and without a core bead. When creating a circular shape without a core bead, however, it's a little more difficult to maintain the shape because the beads tend to form a hexagon.

..... IRREGULAR SHAPES

Attaching layers to each other in irregularly shaped quilled pieces is very similar to the circular method. You will have to judge which rows to attach to each other as you are creating each shape. Each row in the new layer you are adding will attach to either one or two rows in the existing layer (**L**). *Note:* The thin black lines represent the thread going out of one row of beads and into the next.

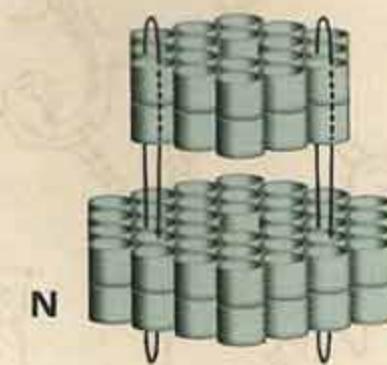
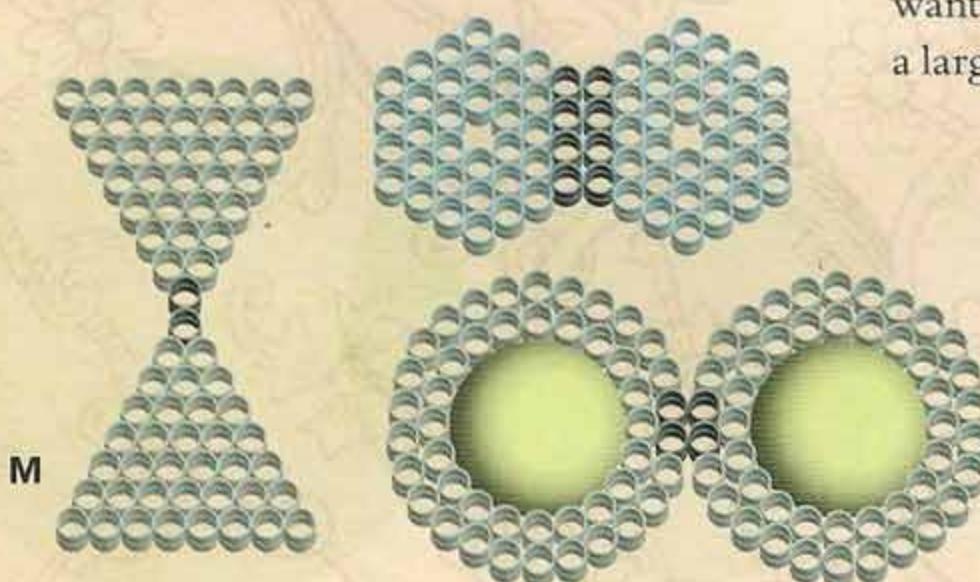


CONNECTING QUILLED PIECES TO EACH OTHER

The projects in this book use two different methods of connecting quilled pieces: side-by-side connection and layering connection. When connecting the pieces, I suggest using any remaining thread you have left over from creating the pieces. If there is not enough thread remaining or if the thread is too worn, add new thread and use it to connect the pieces.

SIDE-BY-SIDE CONNECTION

1. Lay the two pieces you want to connect next to each other, lining up rows from each piece.
2. Bring the thread out of a row in one section and down into a row in the adjacent quilled piece.
3. Come out of the bottom of that row and go back into the bottom of the row you originally came out of in the first quilled piece (**M**).
4. Connect each row two times to reinforce. When complete, knot the thread and trim any remaining thread or leave the thread to connect additional pieces.



LAYERING CONNECTION

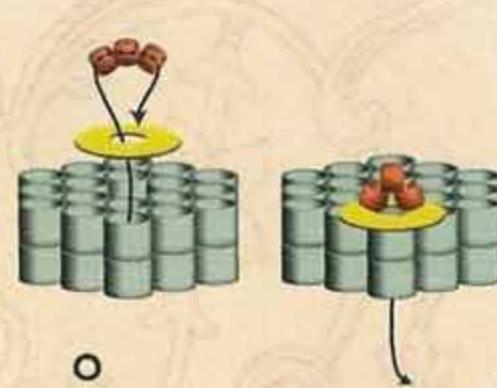
Line up at least two holes when layering pieces (more if the pieces are larger) and connect them using the thread (**N**).

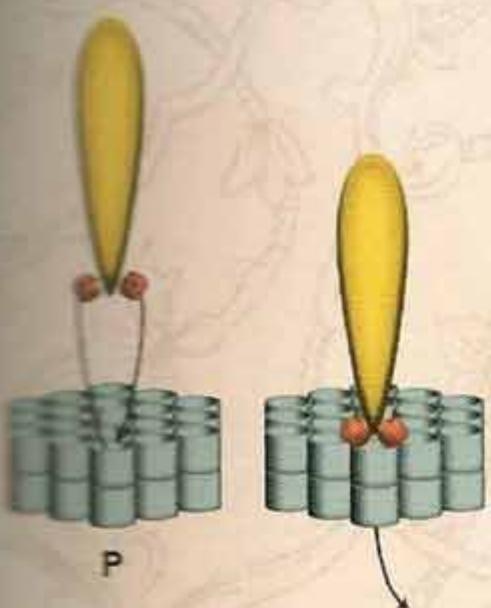
ATTACHING EMBELLISHMENTS

You can use a wide range of embellishments in a variety of ways to add sparkle to your finished quilled pieces.

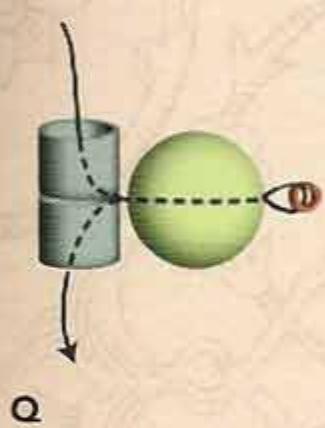
If you want to add flat embellishments, such as sequins, flat beads, or a flat filigree piece, add each one by laying it on top of the quilled piece and connecting it with thread. Bring your thread up from the quilled section in the area where you want to add the embellishment, bring the needle through the hole in the embellishment, pick up three size 15° seed beads (sometimes called a picot stitch), and then go back down through the embellishment and back into the quilled piece (**O**). I recommend going through the embellishments at least two times to secure them.

Note: The same directions will work if you want to add a smaller quilled piece on top of a larger filigree piece.

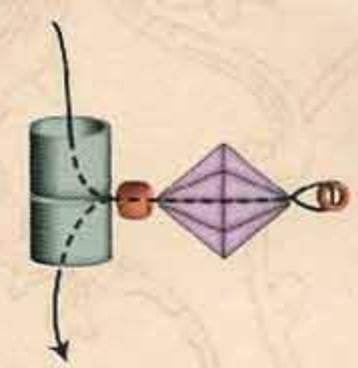




When embellishing with bigger beads, add a size 15° seed bead before and after the larger bead. This bead will allow the large bead to sit up straighter on top of the quilled piece (**P**).



In a number of the projects in this book, you will add accent beads to the edges of the quilled pieces. These beads will be added at the center of a row. The technique is basically the same no matter what type of bead you are adding. Bring the needle though one of the beads in the designated row, coming out between the two beads in that row. Pick up the accent bead and one size 15° seed bead. Bring the needle back through the accent bead and go into the second bead in the row to which you're adding the beads. Work the needle through an adjacent row and back through the beads you just added to secure them (**Q**).



When working with 4mm crystals, there is a slight difference due to the sharp edges of some of the crystals. You will need to add a size 15° seed bead before adding each crystal. Bring the needle though one of the beads in the designated row, coming out between the two beads in that row, string one size 15° seed bead, one 4mm crystal, and then another size 15° seed bead (**R**). Again, work your way back through the beads you added to better secure them.

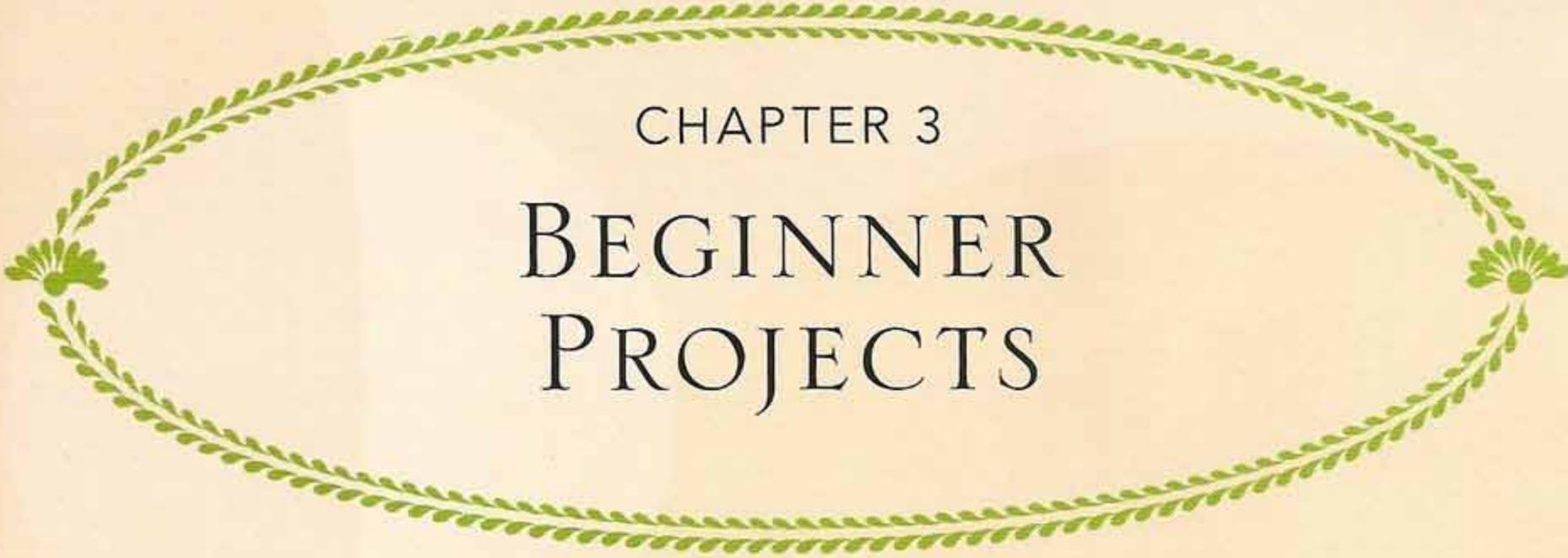
CREATING LOOPS FOR ATTACHING FINDINGS

When you are finished with your quilling pieces, you may need to add findings to complete your design, for example, ear wires or necklace chain. To do this, you will create small loops using size 15° seed beads.

1. Identify the section of the quilled piece where you want to add the finding. Bring the thread out of one of the rows and pick up several size 15° seed beads to create the loop (**S**). The number of beads you use will depend on the size of the finding you want to connect. I normally use between seven and ten size 15° seed beads.
2. Work the thread back into the other side of the square stitch row you just came out of and go back through the size 15° seed beads you added at least two more times to secure them.







CHAPTER 3

BEGINNER PROJECTS



HEXAGON EARRINGS

The hexagon is a basic shape that appears in a number of projects in this book. These earrings are simple, making this a great introductory project.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- chain-nose pliers
- cylinder beads: size 10° (3 grams)
- discs: 4mm (4); 6mm (4)
- ear wires: 1 pair
- jump rings: 4mm (2)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (30)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to each other, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on the first layer that is 12 rows long and 2 beads high. This is Layer 2.
3. Wrap the section around and connect the ends. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching it to Layer 1 (**A**; darker circles represent Layer 2). Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).
4. Create the third layer with an 18-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap around, connect the ends, and attach it to the rows in the previous layer.
5. Bring the needle out of one of the rows at a point in the hexagon shape. String nine size 15° seed beads and go back into the same row on the other side (**B**).
6. Go back through the size 15° seed beads two more times. If you do not want to add any embellishments to the earring, knot and trim any remaining thread.
7. Add the jump ring through the loop created by the size 15° seed beads, and add your ear wire to the jump ring. *Note:* The jump ring is used to ensure that the front of the quilled piece faces forward. If you would rather your piece face sideways, leave off the jump ring.
8. Repeat steps 1–7 to make second earring.

TO ADD EMBELLISHMENTS

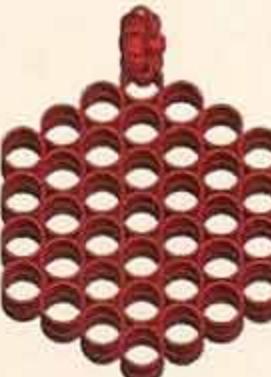
1. Bring the needle through the center hole of the quilled piece and pick up one 6mm disc, one 4mm disc, and three size 15° seed beads. Go back through the two discs and the center hole of the quilled piece.
2. Pick up another 6mm disc, 4mm disc, and three size 15° seed beads, going back through the two discs and the center hole (**C**). Work the needle back through all the embellishments a second time to reinforce them. Knot and trim any remaining thread.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to embellish second earring.

HELPFUL HINT

If you want to make a larger hexagon shape, add six more rows of square stitch to each additional layer.



A



B



C



SCROLL EARRINGS

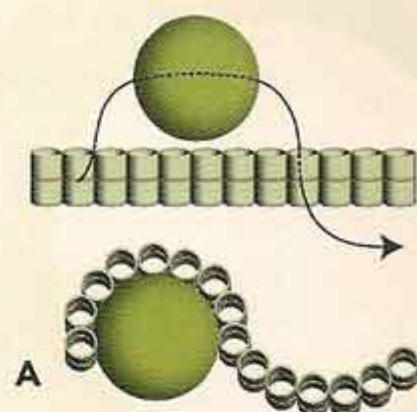
Adding larger beads between strips of square stitch gives a whole new look to bead quilling. Change the size of beads in the Scroll Earrings project to alter the scroll size and shape.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

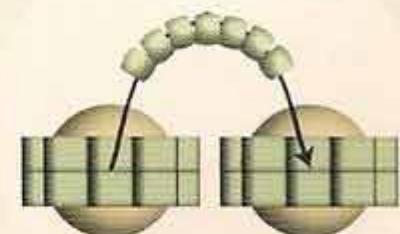
- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: 4mm (4); 6mm (6)
- cylinder beads: size 11° (2 grams)
- ear wires: 1 pair
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (14)

INSTRUCTIONS

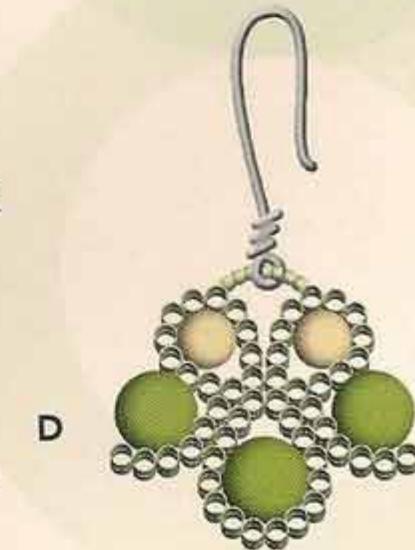
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 52 rows long, using the cylinder beads.
2. Bring your needle out between the beads in row 2 from the working thread. Pick up a 6mm bead and go into one of the beads in row 9, making sure to go into that bead from the center of the row out (**A**). This will make the 6mm bead sit in the middle of the row of beads; when you pull the thread tight, the square stitch section will wrap around the 6mm bead. Sew through both cylinder beads in row 8 and through the other cylinder bead in row 9. Work the thread back through the 6mm bead and the other cylinder bead in the second row. Reinforce the 6mm bead in this manner two more times; do this each time you add a bead to the square stitch section.
3. Work the needle through the square stitch section and bring it out of the center of row 11. Pick up a 4mm bead and go into a bead in row 16 from the center out (**B**). *Note:* Each larger accent bead should be added on the opposite side of the strip from the previous accent bead.
4. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 23, pick up a 6mm bead, and go through a bead in row 30 from the center of the row out.
5. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 37, pick up a 4mm bead, and go through a bead in row 42 from the center of the row out.
6. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 44, pick up a 6mm bead, and go through a bead in row 51 from the center of the row out.
7. Work the needle through the rows, coming out of row 46. Connect row 46 to rows 34 and 35. *Note:* Make sure the section is laying flat, not twisted on itself.
8. Work the needle through the rows, coming out of row 7. Connect row 7 to rows 18 and 19. *Note:* Make sure the section is laying flat, not twisted on itself.
9. Connect rows 18 and 19 to rows 34 and 35, creating the completed scroll shape. The completed scroll will appear pinched at the center.
10. Bring thread out of row 14. (You should be above one of the 4mm beads.) Pick up seven size 15° seed beads and go back into the middle of the row above the second 4mm bead (row 39). Work the thread back through the size 15° seed beads a second time to reinforce the loop (**C**), referring to the finished piece (**D**). Knot and trim any remaining thread.
11. Repeat steps 1–10 to make second earring.



B



C





DIAMOND EARRINGS

The bead quilled shape of these earrings begins as a square. By pinching two of the opposite corners together, you will achieve the diamond shape.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- chain-nose pliers
- cylinder beads: size 11° (1 gram)
- drop beads: glass (6)
- ear wires: 1 pair
- jump rings: 4mm (2)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (54)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 8 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the existing rows that is 16 rows long and 2 beads high. This is Layer 2.
3. Wrap the new section around and connect the ends. Work the needle back through the new layer, attaching each row to an adjacent row in Layer 1.
Note: The four corner rows of Layer 2 do not connect to Layer 1 at this point (**A**; darker beads signify Layer 2, and lines indicate connected rows between the layers).
4. To create the diamond shape, take the square shape and pinch two of the opposite corners together. Connect newly adjacent rows (**B**; lines indicate rows you need to connect to hold the shape).

5. Bring the needle out of one of the points at the tip of the diamond and create an ear wire loop using nine size 15° seed beads. Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23). Work the needle back through all the size 15° seed beads to reinforce the loop.
6. Work the needle down the side of the diamond to the third row from the bottom point. Pick up three size 15° seed beads, one drop bead, and three more size 15° seed beads. Go back into the row from the other side. Do the same on the other side of the diamond.
7. Come out of the row at the bottom point of the diamond, pick up three size 15° seed beads, one drop bead, and three size 15° seed beads. Go back into the row from the other side. Knot and trim any remaining thread.
8. Attach one jump ring and one ear wire to the seed bead loop (**C**).
9. Repeat steps 1–8 to make second earring.

HELPFUL HINT

If you want to make a larger diamond shape, add eight more rows of square stitch to each additional layer.



A



B



C



PRETTY IN PINK EARRINGS

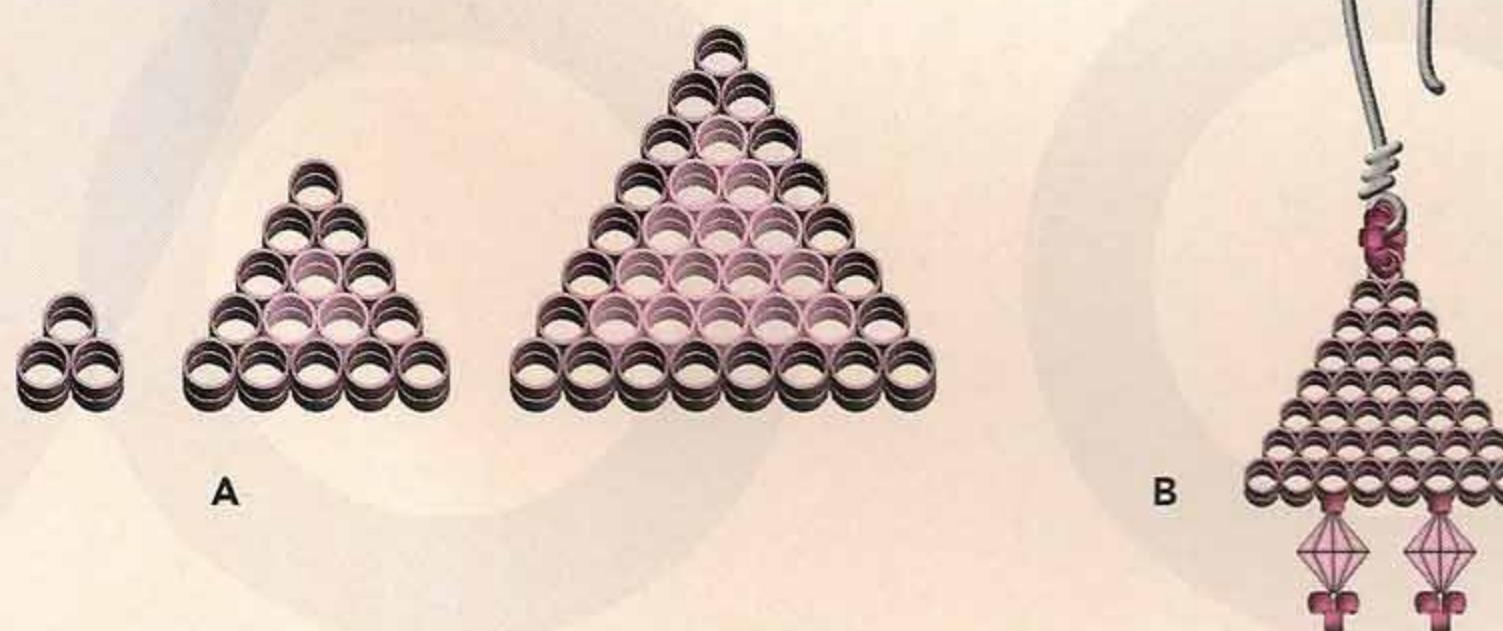
This earring project introduces another basic bead quilled shape. Mix the triangle with hexagon and square shapes for a truly unique look.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- chain-nose pliers
- crystals: 4mm (4)
- cylinder beads: size 11° (2 grams)
- ear wires: 1 pair
- jump rings: 4mm (2)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (30)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 3 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect row 1 and row 3 using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the existing rows that is 12 rows long and 2 beads high. This is Layer 2.
3. Wrap the section around and connect the ends. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching each row to all adjacent rows in Layer 1.
4. Create a third layer with a 21-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap it around and attach it to the rows in the previous layer (**A**; colors represent three separate layers).
5. Bring the thread out of one of the points in the triangle and add the ear wire using seven size 15° seed beads. Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23).
6. Bring the thread out of the third row in the bottom side of the triangle. Refer to the finished project (**B**). Pick up one size 15° seed bead, one 4mm crystal, and three size 15° seed beads. To complete the fringe, go back through the crystal and first size 15° seed bead. Refer to Attaching Embellishments (page 22). Go back through all the beads a second time to secure them.
7. Work the needle through the next two rows on the same side of the triangle, coming out of the center of row 6. Add one size 15° seed bead, one 4mm crystal, and three size 15° seed beads. Complete this fringe as in step 6.
8. Attach the jump ring and ear wire to the seed bead loop.
9. Repeat steps 1–8 to make second earring.





CITRUS BARRETTE

Adding a few quilled pieces to a store-bought barrette is a simple way to create this unique hair accessory to give or keep.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- barrette base
- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: oval 10mm (2); round 10mm (1)
- crystals: 4mm (9)
- cylinder beads: size 10° (2 grams)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)
- strong-hold glue

INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE ROUND EMBELLISHMENT

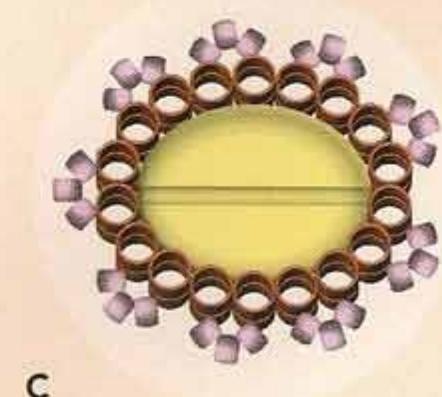
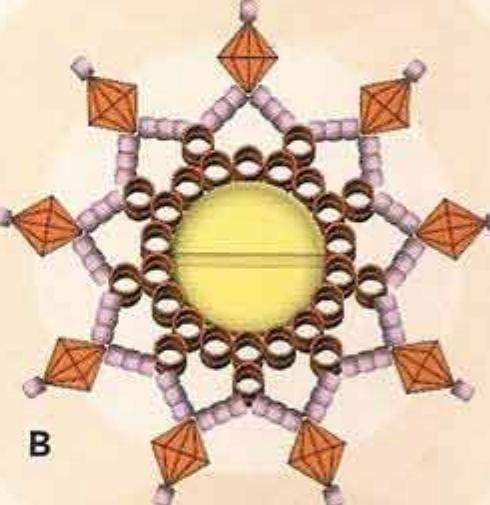
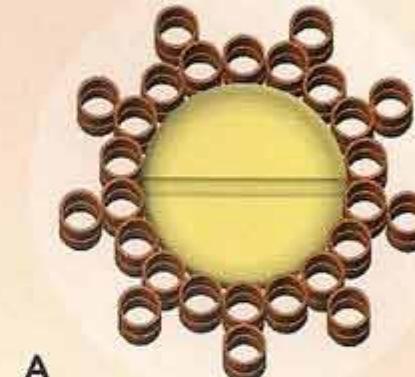
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 18 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. When complete, encase the 10mm round bead in the center. Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20). This is Layer 1.
2. Starting on any row in Layer 1, attach an additional row onto every other row using the square stitch method, creating spokes coming out of Layer 1 (**A**; outermost circles represent the new rows added onto Layer 1).
3. Bring the needle out of the center of one of the new rows or spokes. Pick up two size 15° seed beads, one 4mm crystal, and one size 15° seed bead. Go back through the crystal, pick up two size 15° seed beads, and bring the needle into the center of the next spoke on the circle (**B**). Continue around the circle, adding a total of nine crystal groupings. Then work your way back through each set of the beads you just added to secure them. Knot and trim any remaining thread.

TO CREATE OVAL EMBELLISHMENTS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 18 rows long. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. When complete, encase one of the 10mm oval beads in the center. Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20). This is Layer 1.
2. Bring the needle out of the center of a row in Layer 1, pick up three size 15° seed beads, and bring the needle into the center of an adjacent row. Bring the needle out of that row and into the next row, coming out of the center. Continue adding the size 15° seed beads around the oval (**C**). Knot and trim any remaining thread.
3. Repeat steps 4 and 5, creating a second embellished oval bead.

TO ATTACH EMBELLISHMENTS

1. Carefully apply a thin layer of glue to one side of each of the three quilled pieces.
2. Place the embellished round bead in the center of your barrette, with embellished oval beads on either side. If you use transparent beads, as I did, be very careful applying the glue, as too much will show through the bead.





BEADED BUTTON



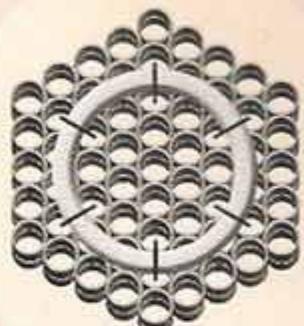
A

Buttons can transform an ordinary blouse or add character to an otherwise plain pillow. They also make fun—and easy—bead quilling projects.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

beading needle
beading thread: size D
cylinder beads: size 8* (4 grams)
disc: 6mm
head pin: 2" (5.1 cm) minimum 20 gauge

- metal ring: 17mm
- pliers: chain-nose, round-nose
- scissors
- wire cutters



B

STRUCTURE

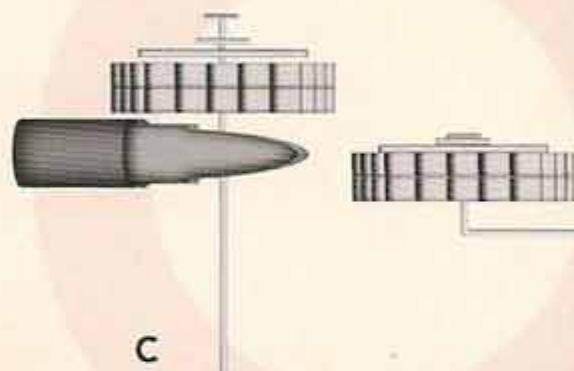
Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to each other, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1 (**A**).

Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 12 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap this section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. Work your way around Layer 2, attaching it to Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).

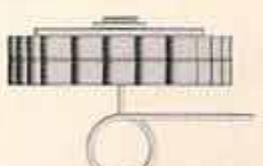
Create a third layer with an 18-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the previous layer.

Create a fourth layer with a 24-row section off of Layer 3. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the previous layer.

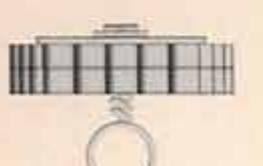
5. Center the metal ring on the quilled piece. Bring the needle out of one of the point rows in Layer 3, then go over the ring and down into the adjacent point row in Layer 2. Work around the piece, attaching the ring at each point in the hexagon (**B**; black lines represent where to attach thread). When complete, knot and trim any remaining thread.
6. Place the 6mm disc on the head pin. Slide the head pin down through the center of the quilled piece so the 6mm disc is placed in the center of the ring you just added. Hold the wire with chain-nose pliers, placing the pliers as close to the quilled piece as you can, and bend the head pin down over the pliers, creating a 90-degree bend (**C**).
7. Using round-nose pliers, make a loop at the bend in the head pin (**D**). Take the remaining part of the wire and, using chain-nose pliers, wrap it around the part of the wire before the loop (**E**; side view of completed button). Trim excess wire with wire cutters.



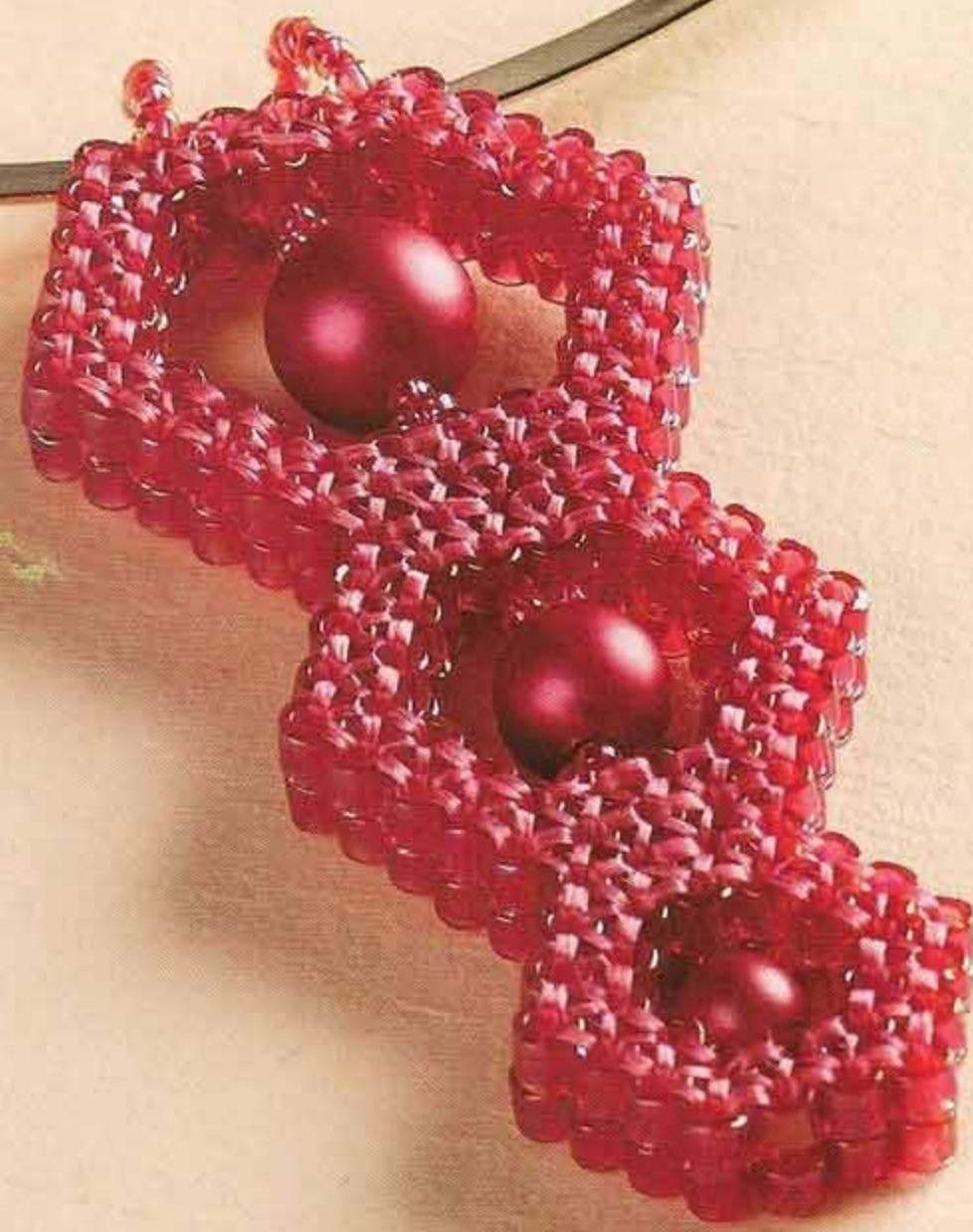
C



D



E



CASCADING HEXAGON PENDANT

This pendant is perhaps one of my favorite projects. The cascading effect is really quite stunning. The design could easily be borrowed to create hexagon-shaped earrings.

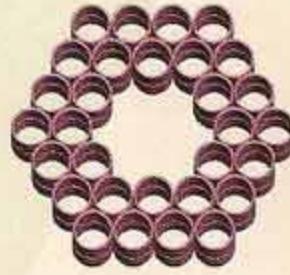
TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size D
- beads: 4mm (1); 8mm (1); 12mm (1)
- cylinder beads: size 8° (7 grams)
- neck wire
- scissors
- seed beads: size 11° (1 gram); size 15° (6)

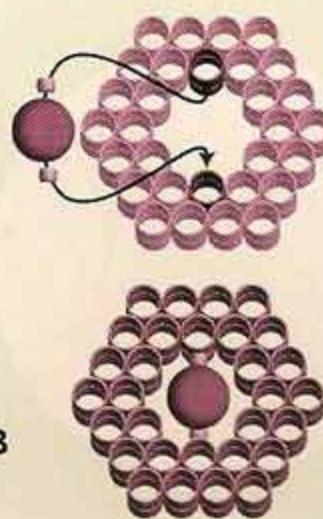
INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE SMALL HEXAGON

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Wrap the section around and connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 18 rows long and 2 beads high. This is Layer 2.
3. Wrap the section around and connect the ends. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching it to Layer 1 (**A**). Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).
4. Bring the needle out of the center of one of the middle rows in the first layer (darker bead in **B**). Pick up one size 15° seed bead, one 4mm bead, and one size 15° seed bead. Bring the needle into the middle of the row located directly across the opening. Work your needle through an adjacent row and back through the beads you just added. *Note:* Do not cut any remaining thread; you will use it later to join the hexagon shapes.



A



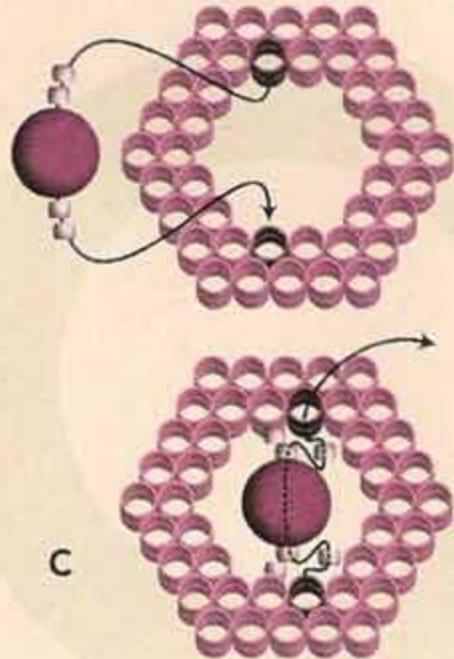
B

HELPFUL HINT

For a more unique design, create small hexagon shapes with size 11° cylinder beads and add them in the center of the larger hexagons instead of the 4mm, 8mm, and 12mm beads.

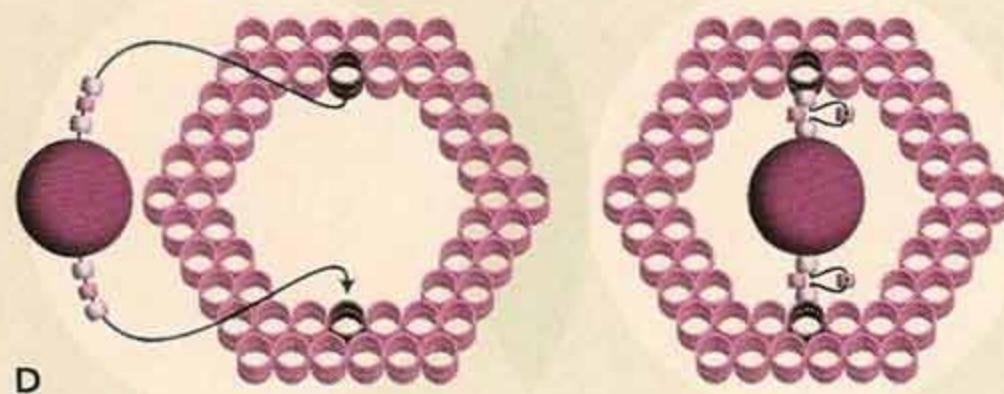
TO CREATE MEDIUM HEXAGON

1. Create a new section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 18 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Wrap the section around and connect the ends using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 24 rows long, 2 beads high. This is Layer 2.
3. Wrap the section around and connect the ends. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching it to Layer 1.
4. Bring the needle out of the center of one of the rows in Layer 1 (darker beads in **C**). Pick up two size 11° seed beads, one 8mm bead, and two size 11° seed beads. Bring the needle out of the center of one of the rows located directly across the opening. Work the needle out of the center of the adjacent row, pick up one size 11° seed bead, and go back through the three middle beads (size 11° seed bead, 8mm bead, size 11° seed bead). Pick up one more size 11° seed bead and go into the center of the row adjacent to the row where you started adding the beads (**C**).
5. Work the needle back through all the beads you just added to secure them.
Note: Do not trim any remaining thread; you will use it later to join the hexagon shapes.



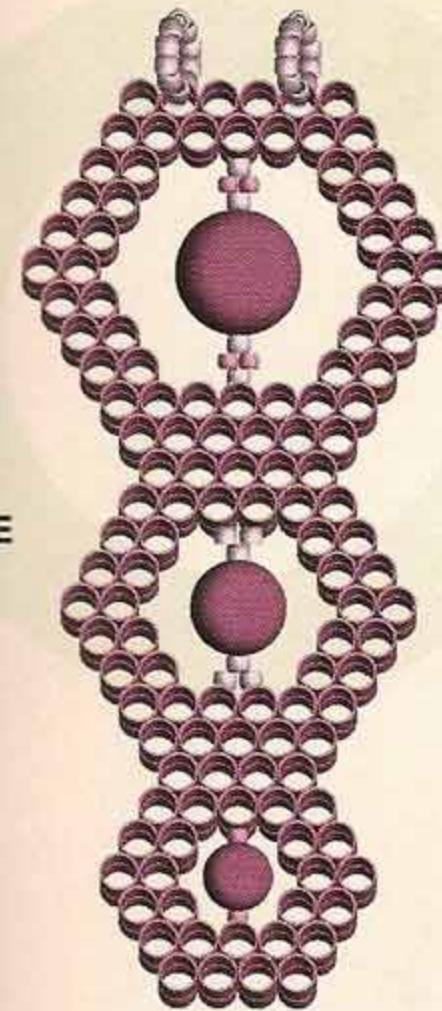
TO CREATE LARGE HEXAGON

1. Create a new section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 24 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Wrap the section around and connect the ends using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 30 rows long, 2 beads high. This is Layer 2.
3. Wrap the section around and connect the ends. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching it to Layer 1.
4. Bring the needle out of the center of one of the rows in Layer 1 (darker beads in **D**). Pick up one size 11° seed bead, one size 15° seed bead, one size 12mm bead, one size 12° seed bead, one size 11° seed bead, one size 15° seed bead, and one size 11° seed bead. Bring the needle into the center of the row located directly across the opening. Work the needle through the adjacent row and back through the last size 11° seed bead you just added. Pick up one size 15° seed bead and go into the next size 11° seed bead, the 12mm bead, and one size 11° seed bead. Pick up one size 15° seed bead and go into the next size 11° seed bead. Bring the needle into the center of the row to which you added the beads (**D**).



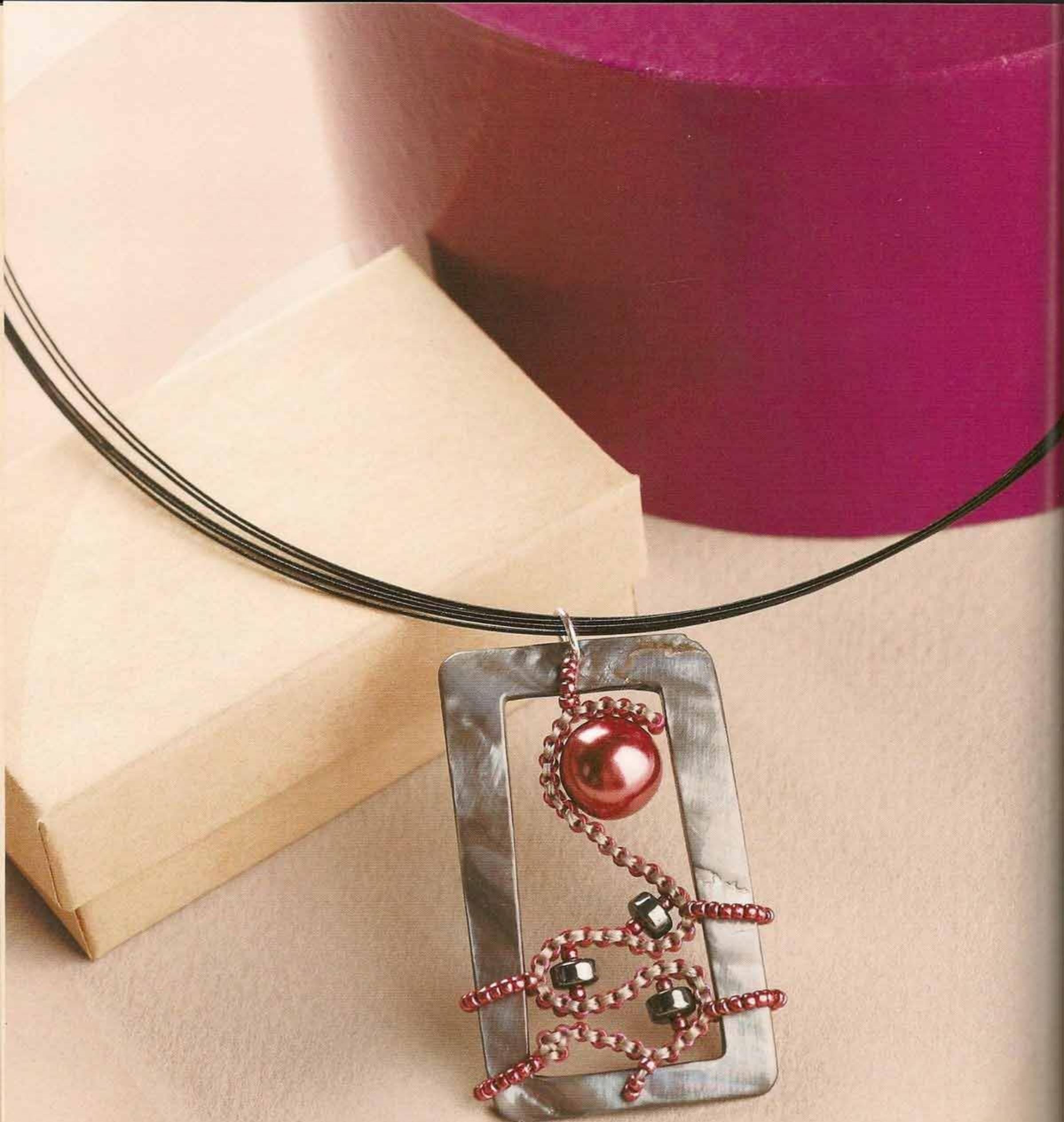
TO ATTACH THE NECK WIRE

1. Create two loops using size 11° seed beads at the top of the large hexagon shape (for attaching the pendant to the neck wire). The number of seed beads in your loops will depend on the size of the neck wire. Locate the loops (**E**). Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23). Knot and trim any remaining thread.
2. Line up all three hexagons by size. Using the remaining thread, connect the adjoining rows from each shape. Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22). Knot and trim any remaining thread.
3. Slide the neck wire through the loops on the pendant to complete the necklace.



E





FREEFORM QUILLING PENDANT

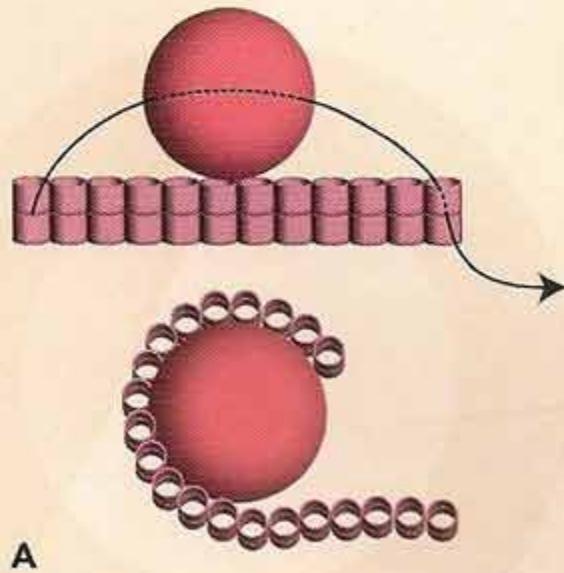
Although I purchased the frame for this pendant, you could craft your own if you're handy with metal and soldering tools.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: 3mm (3); 10mm (1)
- chain-nose pliers
- cylinder beads: size 11° (5 grams)
- jump ring: 5mm
- neck wire
- pendant frame: 16mm x 36mm
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 54 rows long, using the cylinder beads.
2. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 2 from the working thread. Pick up the 10mm bead and go into one of the beads in row 12, making sure to go into the bead from the center of the row out (**A**). *Note:* This will make the 10mm bead sit in the middle of the row of beads; when you pull the thread tight, the square stitch section will wrap around the 10mm bead. Sew through both cylinder beads in row 11 and through the other cylinder bead in row 12. Reinforce the 10mm bead in this manner two more times.
3. Work the needle down through the square stitch section and bring it out of the center of row 20, pick up one size 15° seed bead, one 3mm bead, and one size 15° seed bead. Go into a bead in row 26 from the center out.
4. Bring the needle out of the center of row 29, pick up one size 15° seed bead, one 3mm bead, and one size 15° seed bead. Go into a bead in row 35 from the center out.



A

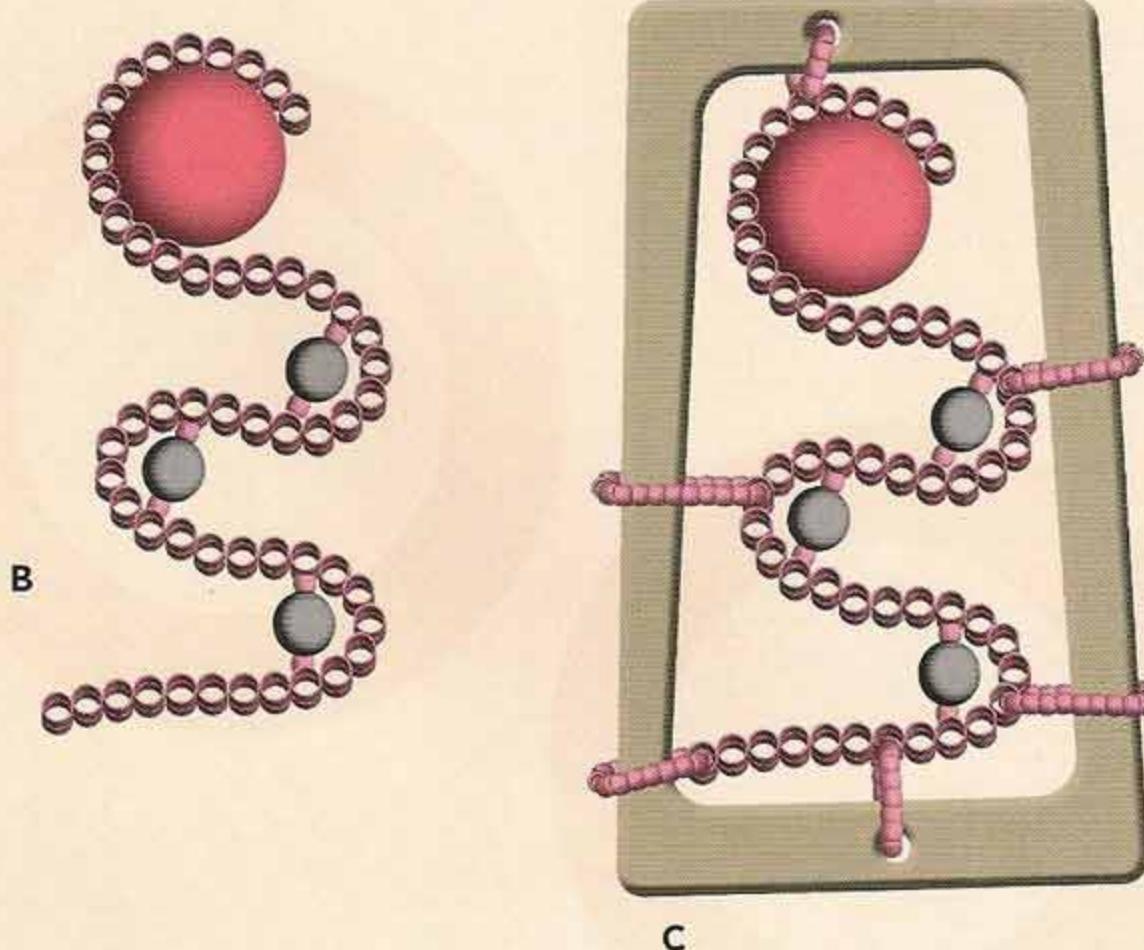
HELPFUL HINT

Play around with the size of the beads and their location on the square stitch section to try out different designs for your pendant.

5. Bring the needle out of the center of row 40, pick up one size 15° seed bead, one 3mm bead, and one size 15° seed bead. Go into a bead in row 46 from the center out (**B**).
6. Bring the needle out of a bead in the end of row 54 in the square stitch section. Pick up approximately a dozen size 15° seed beads. *Note:* The number of seed beads you will use depends on the width of the frame you are using. Loop the size 15° seed beads around the frame and go back into the other side of row 54. Work back through all of the seed beads one more time to secure them.
7. Work the needle back up the square stitch section and bring it out of a bead in row 48. Create another loop connecting the square stitch section to the frame using the seed beads (**C**). *Note:* The frame I used had a hole at the center of the top and bottom, which I used to connect the square stitch section. If the frame you are using does not have these holes, just create a loop to go around the frame.
8. Continue working up through the square stitch section, connecting the section to the frame at rows 48, 32, 21, and 6. As you connect your pieces together, take into account that your frame may have different dimensions than the one I used. As you are working your way back up the square stitch section, you may want to change the rows where you add the loops to create the final design you want. You will also need to determine the exact number of seed beads you need in each of the loops to go around your frame.

HELPFUL HINT

If you can't find a frame you like, try crafting your own. If you can solder, make your own frame with small pieces of metal. You can also create a bead quilled frame using a two-layer rectangular quilled piece.







CHAPTER 4

INTERMEDIATE PROJECTS





A

TATAMI EARRINGS

Tatami is the name for traditional woven Japanese mats—that's what came to my friend's mind when she saw these earrings for the first time. Simplify the design by using only one square with drops embellishing the edges.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- chain-nose pliers
- cylinder beads: size 11° (2 grams)
- drop beads: glass (24)

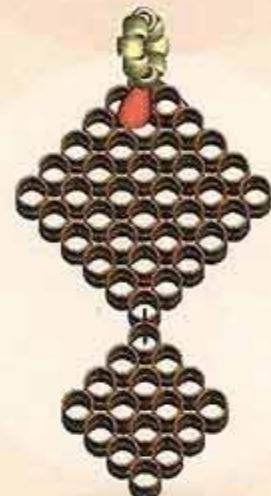
- ear wires: 1 pair
- jump rings: 4mm (2)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (46)

INSTRUCTIONS

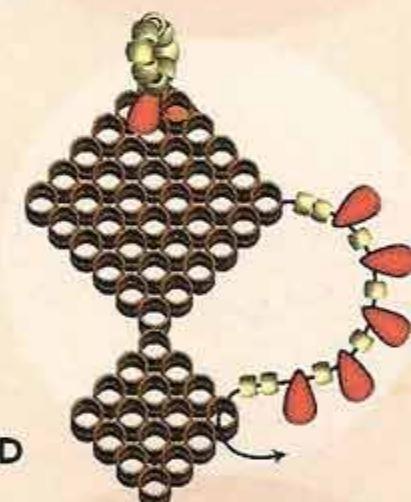
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 4 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method, then connect all the rows that are diagonal from each other (A). Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20). This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of a row in Layer 1 that is 12 rows long. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. Work the needle back through the rows in the new layer, connecting them to adjacent rows in Layer 1 and also to diagonal rows in Layer 2. *Note:* Every third row on Layer 2 (the four corner rows) connects to only one row in Layer 1; all other rows connect to two rows in Layer 1 (B). This is the lower half of the earring.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2, creating a second two-layer piece.
4. Create a third layer off of Layer 2 that is 20 rows long. Wrap the section around and connect the ends. Work back through Layer 3, connecting the rows to adjacent rows in Layer 2, as you did in step 2.
5. Create a loop at the top point on the large square using one drop bead, seven size 15° seed beads, and a second drop bead (C). Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23).
6. Work the needle down through the rows in the large square and come out of the row at the bottom point. Connect this row to a row at a point on the small square two times to secure the connection (D).
7. Work the needle back up the side of the large square, coming out of the center of the row at the next point. Pick up two size 15° seed beads, then alternate between the five drops and four size 15° seed beads, and then two more seed beads (E). Bring the needle into the center of the row at the point of the small square on the same side. Work back through the beads to secure them.
8. Repeat step 7 on the other side of the squares. Knot and trim your thread.
9. Add the jump ring and ear wire to the loop using chain-nose pliers.
10. Repeat steps 1–9 to make second earring.



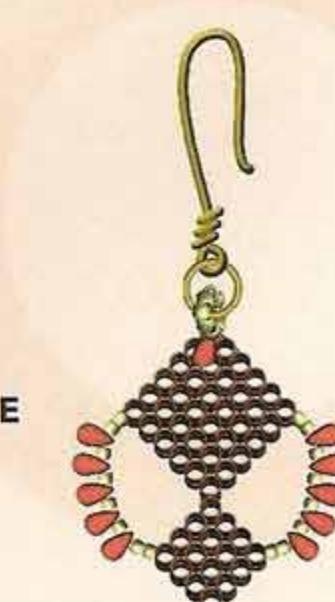
B



C



D



E



TEARDROP EARRINGS

The teardrop shape is extremely versatile, and there's no need to worry about its size—the small beads are very lightweight.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: 8mm (2)
- chain-nose pliers
- crystals: 4mm (16)
- cylinder beads: size 11° (5 grams)
- ear wires: 1 pair
- jump rings: 6mm (2)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (50)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 18 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. Encase one of the 8mm beads in the center. Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20). This is Layer 1 (**A**).
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of a row on Layer 1 that is 32 rows long. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. This is Layer 2. Work your way back through Layer 2, attaching 19 rows to 16 rows in Layer 1, approximately three-quarters the way around the layer. Create a point with the remaining rows in Layer 2. *Note:* To create a tighter point, connect the beads on either side of the point row (**B**; dark circles at top).
3. Create Layer 3 with a 41-row section off of a row on Layer 2. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach Layer 3 to the previous layer (**C**).

4. Locate the bottom center row on the teardrop and bring the needle out of the center of an adjacent row. Pick up one size 15° seed bead, one 4mm crystal, and one more size 15° seed bead. Go back through the crystal and first seed bead and back into the center of the row. Refer to Attaching Embellishments (page 22).
5. Add three more crystals on the same side of the teardrop and four on the opposite side, adding them to every other row (**D**).
6. Bring the needle out of the top row of the teardrop and create a small loop using nine size 15° seed beads. Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23).
7. Attach a jump ring and ear wire to the loop using chain-nose pliers.
8. Repeat steps 1–7 to make second earring.



A



B



C



D



PEACHY EARRINGS

This project is a great lesson in adjoining encased beads. Connect multiple quilled sections together to bead quill a matching pendant.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

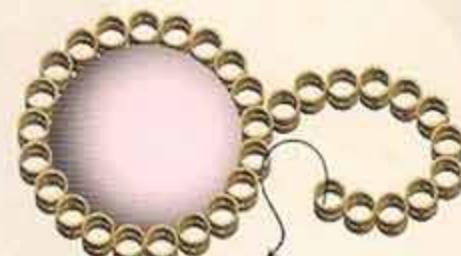
- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: 6mm (2); 12mm (2)
- chain-nose pliers
- cylinder beads: size 11[°] (5 grams)
- ear wires: 1 pair
- jump rings: 5mm (2)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15[°] (1 gram)

INSTRUCTIONS

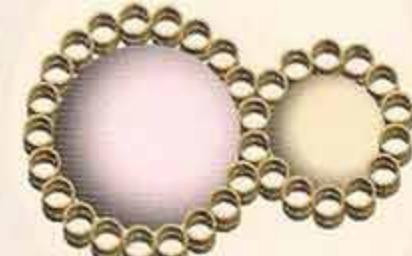
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 21 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. Encase one of the 12mm beads in the center (**A**). Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20). This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of a row on Layer 1 that is 12 rows long. Connect the last row to the next row over on Layer 1 using the square stitch method (**B**).
3. Encase one of the 6mm beads inside the new section of square stitch (**C**).
4. Bring the needle out of the first row on the square stitch section you just added, pick up five size 15[°] seed beads, go back through the fourth size 15[°] seed bead, and pick up three more size 15[°] seed beads. Bring the needle into the bottom of the second row (**D**; dark circles represent new section).
5. Come out of the top of the second row, pick up the same sequence of size 15[°] seed beads, and go into the bottom of the next row. Continue around the 6mm bead until 11 sets of embellishments are added (**E**).
6. Work the needle through the larger circle, coming out of the top center row. Create a loop using nine size 15[°] seed beads (**E**). Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23).
7. Add a jump ring and ear wire to the loop using chain-nose pliers.
8. Repeat steps 1–7 to make second earring.



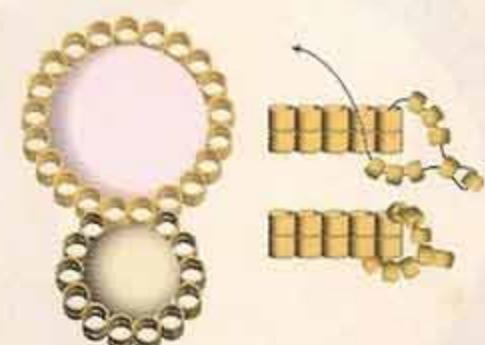
A



B



C



D



E



RENAISSANCE PIN

This amazing lapel pin is an embellished basic hexagon. Make several of these shapes and connect them to create a matching necklace.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: sizes B and F
- crystals: 4mm (18)
- cylinder beads: size 8° (2 grams); size 11° (1 gram)
- disc: 6mm
- metal ring: 25mm
- pin back: 1" (2.5 cm) long
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

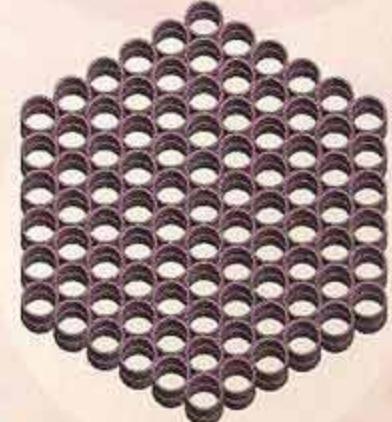
INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE PIN BASE

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the size 8° cylinder beads and size F thread. Connect rows 2 and 7, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1 (**A**; view is looking down at holes). Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of a row in Layer 1 that is 12 rows long. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. This is Layer 2. Work back through Layer 2, attaching each row to the rows in Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).
3. Create Layer 3 with an 18-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach Layer 3 to the previous layer.
4. Create Layer 4 with a 24-row section off of Layer 3. Wrap around, connect the ends, and attach Layer 4 to the previous layer.
5. Create Layer 5 with a 30-row section off of Layer 4. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach Layer 5 to the previous layer (**B**).
6. Create Layer 6 that is only one bead high and 36 rows long, working off of a bead on the bottom half of Layer 5. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach Layer 6 to the bottom beads of Layer 5 (**C**; sixth layer has only one row so it will stick out from the rest of the section).



A



B



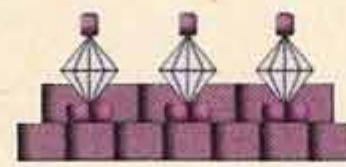
C

HELPFUL HINT

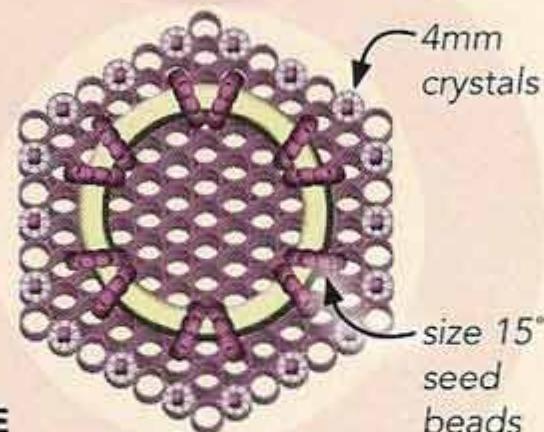
When attaching the small quilled piece to the large one, make sure to use the same size B thread used to make the small piece. The heavier thread used to create the larger piece will not fit through the holes of the smaller beads.

TO ADD EMBELLISHMENTS

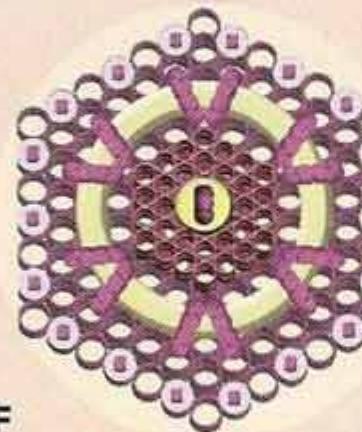
1. Bring the needle out of the top of a row in Layer 6 and pick up one size 15° seed bead, one crystal, and another size 15° seed bead. Go back through the crystal, pick up another size 15° seed bead, and go back through the same row you came out (**D**).
2. Work around Layer 6, adding crystals to every other row.
3. Center the metal ring on the quilled piece. Using the size 15° seed beads, tack down the ring by bringing the needle out of a row in Layer 5, picking up a number of size 15° seed beads (the number will depend on the thickness of the metal ring you are using), and going down into a row in Layer 3. Work your way around the piece, tacking the ring down in six evenly spaced locations (**E**). Knot and trim any remaining thread.



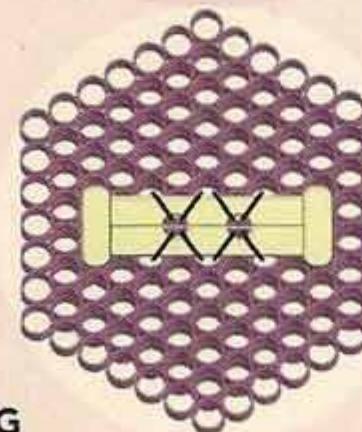
D



E



F



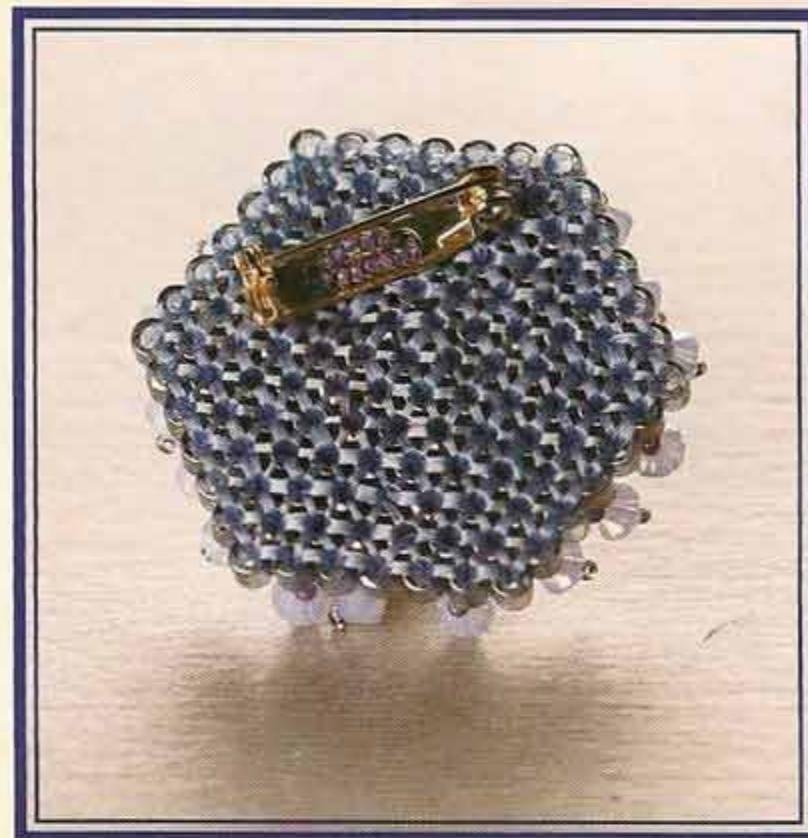
G

TO CREATE AND ATTACH THE SMALL CENTER PIECE

1. Repeat steps 1–3 of To Create the Pin Base (page 55), using the size 11° cylinder beads and size B thread to form a three-layer quilled piece.
2. Come up the center of the quilled piece and pick up the disc and three size 15° seed beads. Go back through the disc and the center of the piece. Work the thread through an adjacent row and back through the embellishments one more time to secure them.
3. Center the small quilled piece on the pin base and attach the two pieces (**F**). Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22).

TO ATTACH THE PIN FINDING

1. Place the pin back on the back of the base. Bring the needle out of one of the rows on the back adjacent to the pin back. Go over the pin back and into another row in the base, going through one of the holes in the pin back (**G**).
2. Attach the pin back to the base at least six times to secure it. When finished, knot and trim any remaining thread.





SANDY WAVES BRACELET

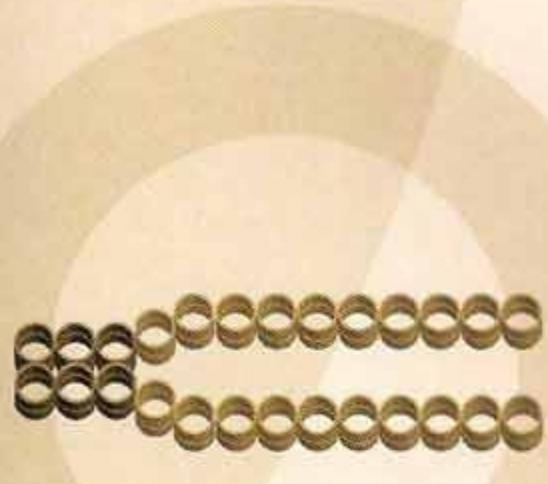
The unique structure of this piece causes the bracelet to stand on its edge rather than lie flat on your wrist. Mix small and large beads together for an undulating design.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

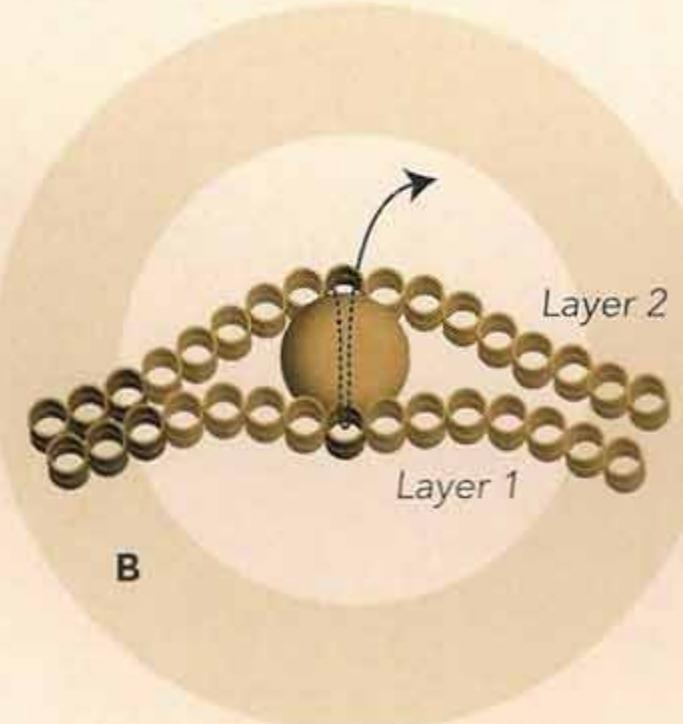
- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: 8mm (6)
- clasp
- cylinder beads: size 10° (5 grams)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

INSTRUCTIONS

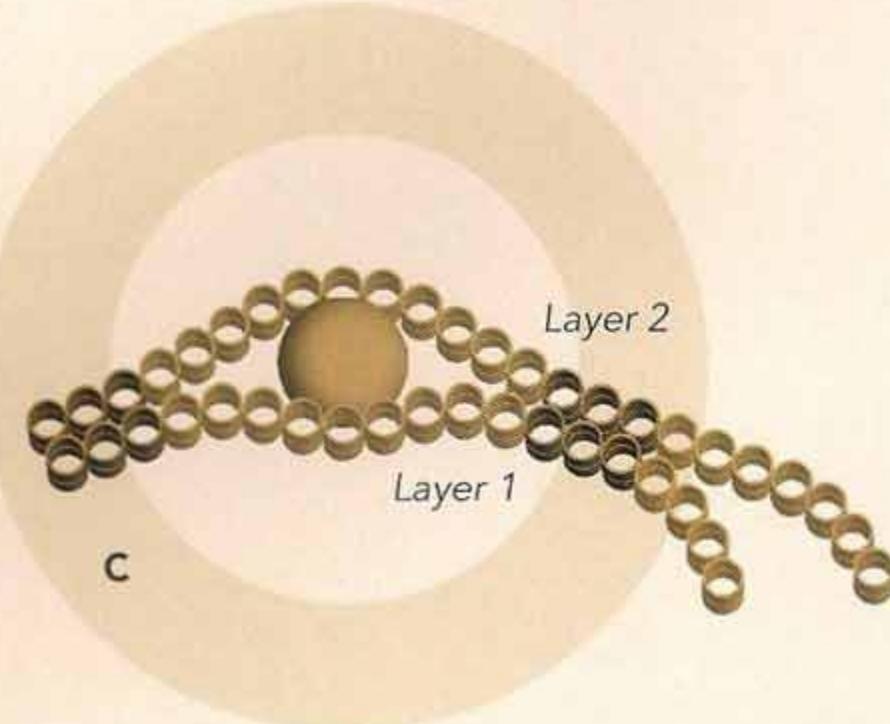
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 75 rows long, using the cylinder beads. This is Layer 1, the inner edge of the bracelet.
2. Create a second section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 87 rows long, using the cylinder beads. This is Layer 2, the outer edge of the bracelet.
3. Line up the first three rows from each layer and connect them to each other (**A**; dark circles represent rows connecting the two layers).
4. Work the needle down through the rows in Layer 1, bringing the needle out of the center of row 8. Pick up an 8mm bead and go into the center of row 9 in Layer 2. Work the needle through an adjacent row and back out of the center of row 9, back through the 8mm bead, and into Layer 1 (**B**).
5. Work the needle down through Layer 1, bringing the needle out of one side of row 13, and connect it to row 15 on Layer 2. Continue down the rows, connecting rows 14 and 15 in Layer 1 to rows 16 and 17 in Layer 2 (**C**).



A



B



C

6. Continue working down through the rows in both layers, adding the 8mm beads and connecting the layers at the following rows (**D**):

<i>Layer 1</i>	<i>Layer 2</i>
Row 20	to Row 23 * add 8mm bead
Row 25	to Row 29
Row 26	to Row 30
Row 27	to Row 31
Row 32	to Row 37 * add 8mm bead
Row 37	to Row 43
Row 38	to Row 44
Row 39	to Row 45
Row 44	to Row 51 * add 8mm bead
Row 49	to Row 57
Row 50	to Row 58
Row 51	to Row 59
Row 56	to Row 65 * add 8mm bead
Row 61	to Row 71
Row 62	to Row 72
Row 63	to Row 73
Row 68	to Row 79 * add 8mm bead
Row 73	to Row 85
Row 74	to Row 86
Row 75	to Row 87

7. Bring the needle out of one end row in Layer 1, pick up 11 size 15° seed beads, go through the loop on one-half of the clasp, and then back in the other end of the same row in Layer 1. Bring the needle out of the end row in Layer 2, pick up 11 size 15° seed beads, go through the loop in the clasp, and then back into the other end of the same row (**E**). Work the needle back through all of the beads a second time to reinforce them. Knot and trim any remaining thread.

8. Repeat step 7, adding the second half of the clasp to the other end of the bracelet.







SCROLL BRACELET

Connecting scroll shapes in a straight line is the secret to the design of this beautiful bracelet.

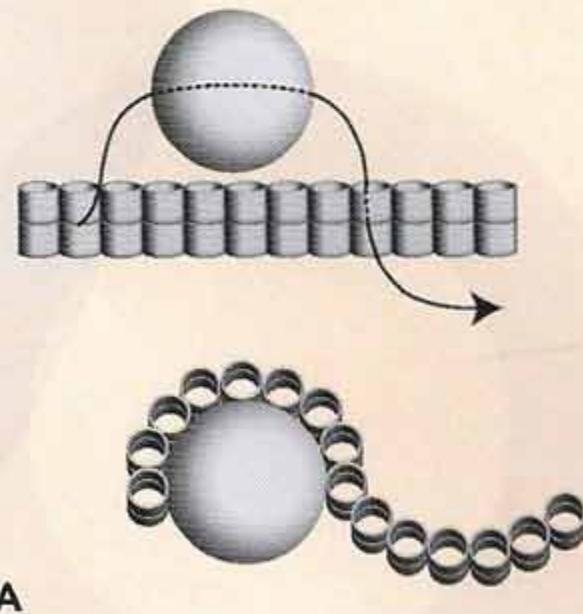
TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: 4mm (24); 6mm (24)
- cylinder beads: size 11° (10 grams)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (5 grams)

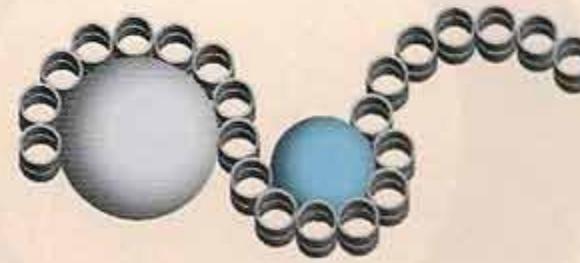
INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE AND CONNECT THE SCROLLS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 52 rows long, using the cylinder beads.
2. Bring your needle out between the beads in row 2. Pick up a 6mm bead and go into one of the beads in row 9, making sure to go into that bead from the center of the row out (**A**). This will make the 6mm bead sit in the middle of the row of beads. When you pull the thread tight, the square stitch section will wrap around the 6mm bead. Sew through both cylinder beads in row 8 and through the other cylinder bead in row 9. Work the thread back through the 6mm bead two more times; do this each time you add a bead to the square stitch section.
3. Work the needle through the square stitch section and bring it out of the center of row 11, pick up a 4mm bead, and go into a bead in row 16 from the center out (**B**). *Note:* Each large accent bead should be added on the opposite side of the square stitch section from the previous, small accent bead.
4. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 23, pick up a 6mm bead, and go through a bead in row 30 from the center of the row out.
5. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 37, pick up a 4mm bead, and go through a bead in row 42 from the center of the row out.

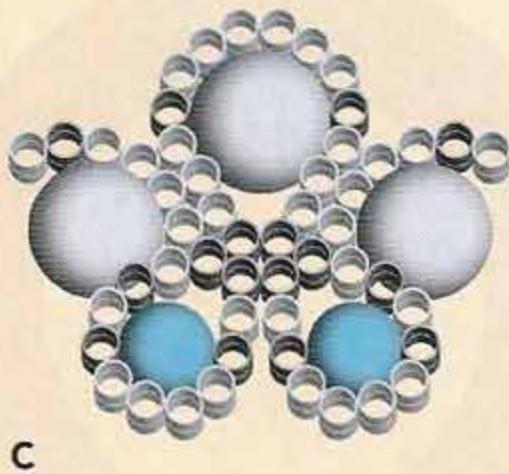


A

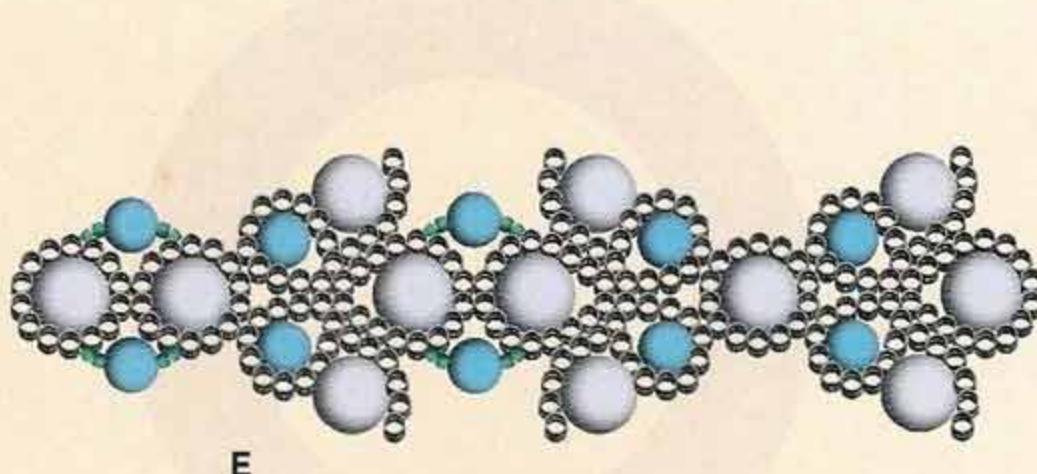


B

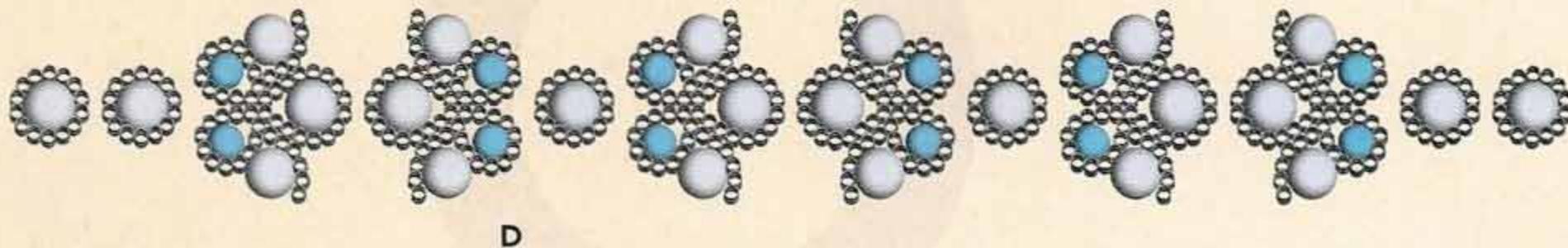
6. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 44, pick up a 6mm bead, and go through a bead in row 51 from the center of the row out.
7. Work the needle through the rows, coming out of row 46. Connect row 46 to rows 34 and 35. **Note:** Make sure the section is lying flat, not twisted on itself; this will create the first half of the scroll.
8. Work the needle through the rows, coming out of row 7. Connect row 7 to rows 18 and 19. **Note:** Make sure the section is lying flat, not twisted on itself; this will create the second half of the scroll.
9. Connect rows 18 and 19 to rows 34 and 35, creating the completed scroll shape. The completed scroll will appear pinched at the center (**C**). Leave any remaining thread to connect the pieces.
10. Repeat steps 1–9, creating five more scroll pieces.
11. Create a square stitch section that is 2 beads high, 14 rows long. Connect the first and last rows in the section and encase one of the 6mm beads in the square stitch circle.
12. Repeat step 11, creating five more circle pieces.
13. Connect all the shapes to create the bracelet. Refer to **D** for the final shape. Join two of the circle pieces, connecting two rows from each piece. Bring the needle out of the center of a row three rows over from where you connected the two pieces. Pick up two size 15° seed beads, one 4mm bead, and two more size 15° seed beads. Go into the center of the row that is three rows over from the connecting rows on the other circle piece (**E**; view shows location of accent beads on one-half of bracelet). Add the same size 15° seed beads and 4mm bead to the other side of the connection. Knot and trim any remaining thread.
14. Join one of the scroll pieces to the circles, with the small beads facing the circles. Attach two rows from each piece to each other (**E**). Knot and trim any remaining thread.



C



E

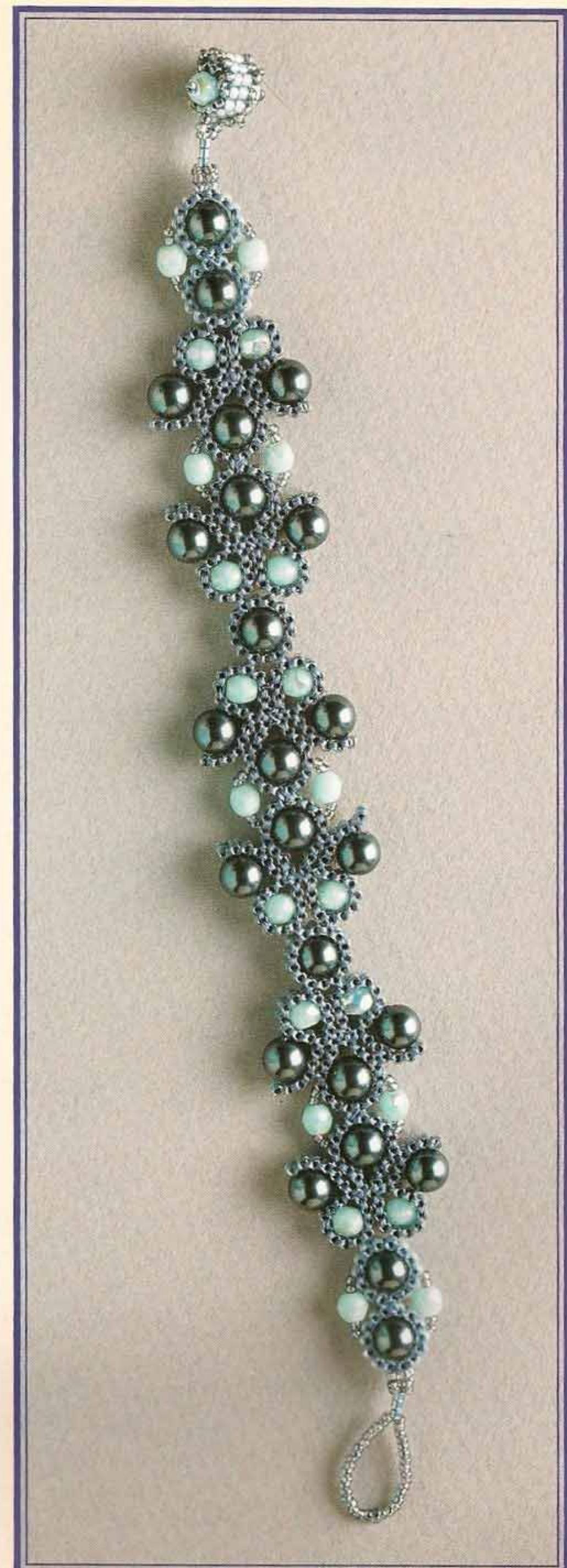


D

15. Join the second scroll piece to the first scroll piece, with the large beads facing each other. Connect two rows from each piece to each other. Bring the needle out of the center of a row that is three rows over from where you connected the two scroll pieces. Pick up two size 15° seed beads, one 4mm bead, and two more size 15° seed beads. Go into the center of the row that is three rows over from the connecting rows on the other scroll piece (**E**). Add the same size 15° seed beads and 4mm bead to the other side of the connection. Knot and trim any remaining thread.
16. Join the third circle piece to the second scroll piece, again connecting two rows from each piece (**E**).
17. Join the third scroll piece to the third circle piece, connecting two rows from each piece. Knot and trim any remaining thread. You have completed one-half of the bracelet.
18. Repeat steps 14–17 with the remaining pieces to form the second half of the bracelet.
19. Line up the center scroll pieces and connect two rows from each piece to complete the bracelet. Add the same size 15° seed beads and 4mm bead between the scrolls as done in step 13.

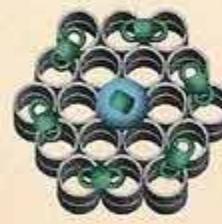
HELPFUL HINT

When you lay out your pieces, make sure the bracelet will be the appropriate length. Remove or add pieces as needed.

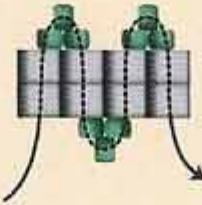


TO CREATE AND CONNECT THE CLASP

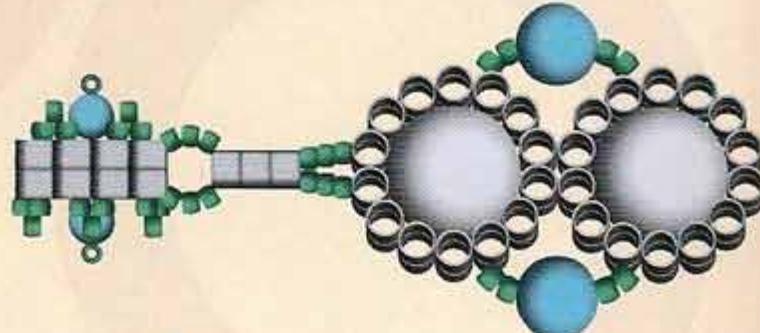
1. Create a square stitch section that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to one another, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1 of the clasp.
2. Create a second layer off of Layer 1 that is 12 rows long. Connect the ends. Work the needle back through Layer 2, connecting it to Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22).
3. Bring the needle out of a row in Layer 2, pick up three size 15° seed beads, and go back into the adjacent row. Come out of the bottom of that row and pick up three more size 15° seed beads. Go up into the next row and continue adding size 15° seed beads to both sides of the piece (**F**).
4. After adding the seed beads to both sides of the piece, bring the needle out of the center of the piece and pick up one 6mm bead and one size 15° seed bead (**G**; view is from the top and bottom). Go back down through the 6mm bead, coming out of the other side of the quilled piece, and pick up another 6mm bead and size 15° seed bead. Work the needle back through the beads added on both sides of the quilled piece to secure them. Knot the thread but do not cut it; keep the remaining thread to attach the clasp to the bracelet.
5. Bring the needle out of a point row in Layer 2 of the clasp and pick up three size 15° seed beads, three cylinder beads, and three more size 15° seed beads. Bring the needle into one of the rows on the circle piece on the end of the bracelet (**H**; top view). Come out of the other side of the row, pick up three size 15° seed beads, go through the three cylinder beads you added, and then pick up three more size 15° seed beads. Bring the needle into the opposite side of the row on the clasp from the side you originally came out (**I**; view is from the side).



G



F



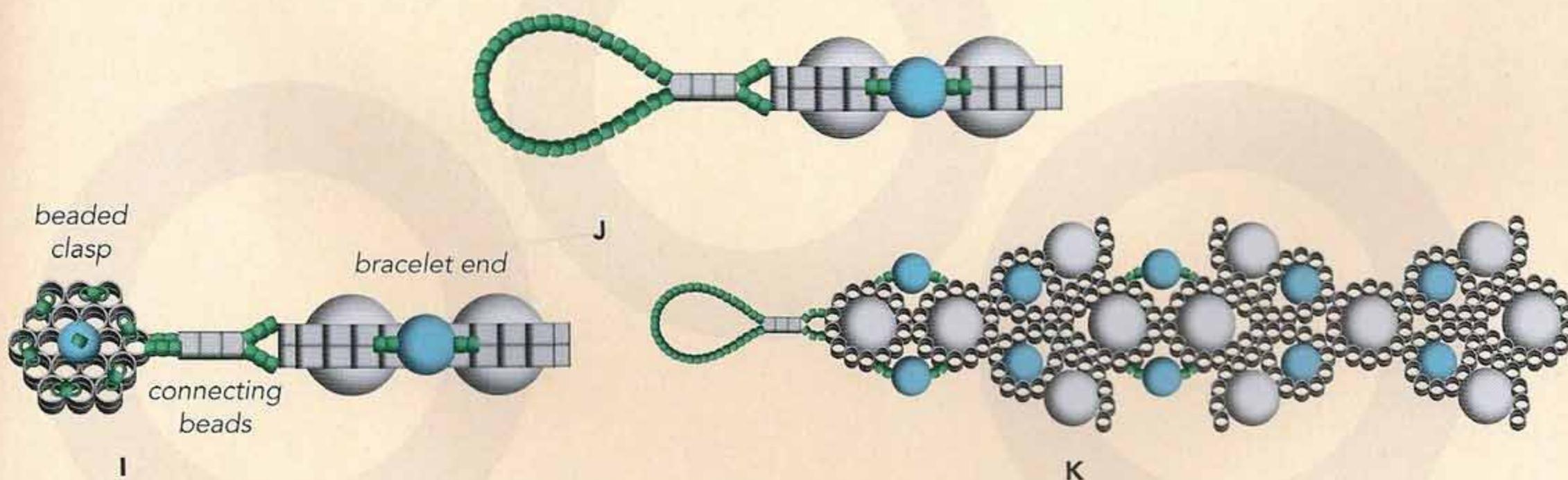
H

6. Work the needle back through the original row in the clasp, back through the first three size 15° seed beads and the cylinder beads, pick up three more size 15° seed beads, and then go into the next row over in the circle piece on the bracelet. Come out of the other end of that row, pick up three size 15° seed beads, and then go back into the cylinder beads, three size 15° seed beads, and the clasp. Work the needle back through the beads you just added one more time to secure the clasp. Knot and trim any remaining thread.

7. Working on the opposite side of the bracelet, bring the needle out of a row in the end circle piece. Pick up three size 15° seed beads, three cylinder beads, and 36 size 15° seed beads. Go back through the cylinder beads and pick up three size 15° seed beads. Bring the needle into the other side of the same row that you originally came out of in the circle piece (**J**; view is from the side). Work the needle through an adjacent row on the



circle piece, pick up three size 15° seed beads, and go back through the cylinder beads, the 36 size 15° seed beads, and the cylinder beads. Come out of the cylinder beads and pick up three size 15° seed beads. Bring the needle into the opposite side of the row you most recently came out of on the clasp and go back through all the beads one more time if the holes in your beads permit (**K**; top view). Knot and trim any remaining thread.





SCROLL PENDANT

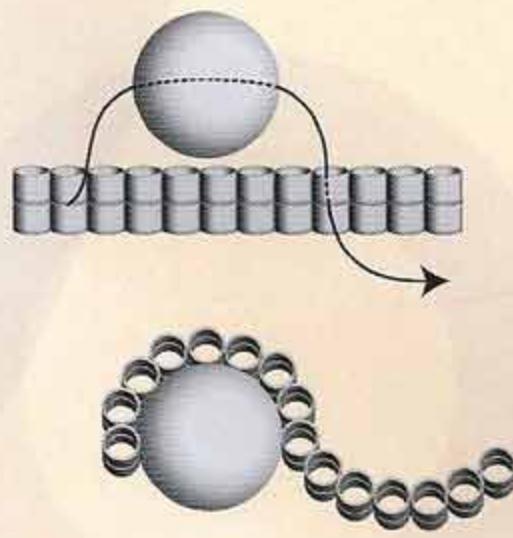
The basic scroll shape has so much potential. Combining a few scroll shapes with simple encased beads creates a dynamic pendant. Play around with the layout of the scrolls to create your own original design.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: 4mm (8); 6mm (15)
- cylinder beads: size 11° (15 grams)
- neck wire
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (14)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 52 rows long, using the cylinder beads.
2. Bring your needle out between the beads in row 2. Pick up a 6mm bead and go into one of the beads in row 9, making sure to go into that bead from the center of the row out (**A**). This will make the 6mm bead sit in the middle of the row of beads. When you pull the thread tight, the square stitch section will wrap around the 6mm bead. Sew through both cylinder beads in row 8 and through the other cylinder bead in row 9. Work the thread back through the 6mm bead two more times; do this each time you add a bead to the square stitch section.
3. Work the needle through the square stitch section and bring it out of the center of row 11, pick up a 4mm bead, and go into a bead in row 16 from the center out (**B**). *Note:* Each large accent bead should be added on the opposite side of the square stitch section from the previous, small accent bead.
4. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 23, pick up a 6mm bead, and go through a bead in row 30 from the center of the row out.
5. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 37, pick up a 4mm bead, and go through a bead in row 42 from the center of the row out.

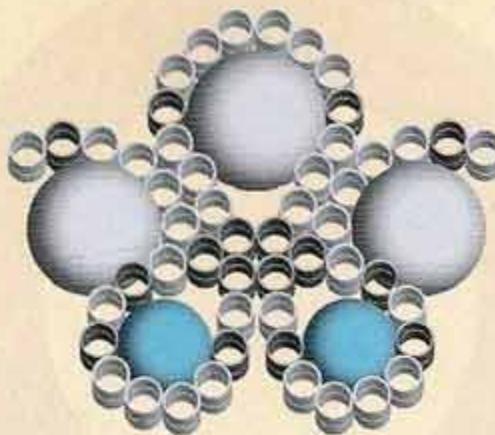


A

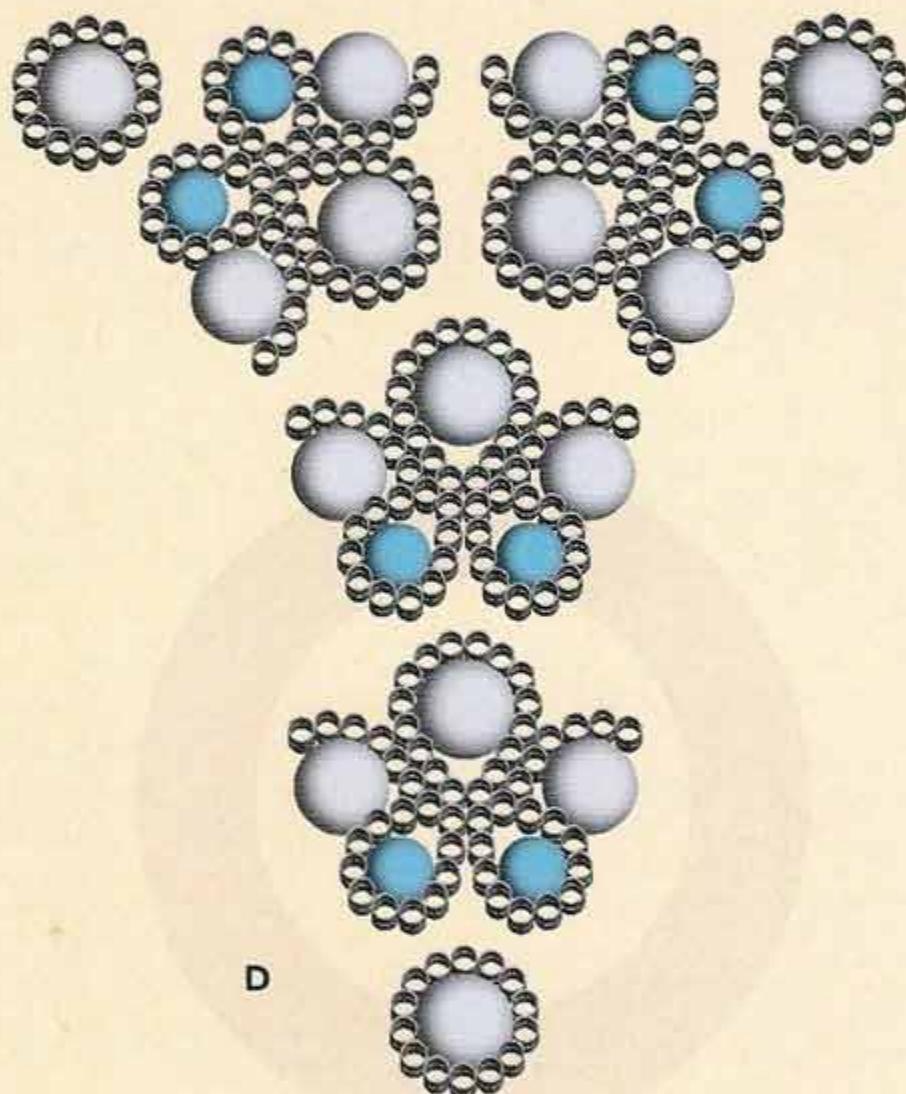


B

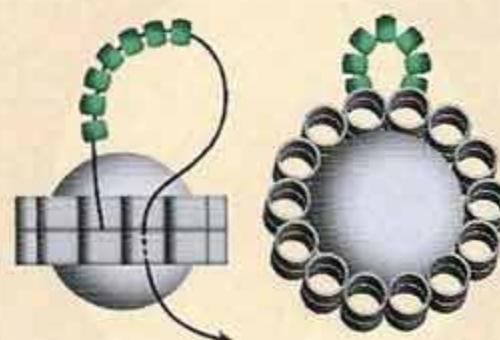
6. Bring the needle out between the beads in row 44, pick up a 6mm bead, and go through a bead in row 51 from the center of the row out.
7. Work the needle through the rows, coming out of row 46. Connect row 46 to rows 34 and 35. **Note:** Make sure the section is lying flat, not twisted on itself; this will create the first half of the scroll.
8. Work the needle through the rows, coming out of row 7. Connect row 7 to rows 18 and 19. **Note:** Make sure the section is lying flat, not twisted on itself; this will create the second half of the scroll.
9. Connect rows 18 and 19 to rows 34 and 35, creating the completed scroll shape. The completed scroll will appear pinched at the center (**C**).
10. Repeat steps 1–9, creating three more scrolls.
11. Create a square stitch section that is 2 beads high, 14 rows long. Connect the first and last rows in the section and encase one of the 6mm beads in the circle. Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20).
12. Repeat step 11, creating two more encased bead pieces.
13. Lay out all the quilled pieces as shown in **D**. Connect adjacent rows in each piece to form the final pendant shape. Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22).
14. Create loops on both of the circle pieces located at the top of the pendant using seven size 15° seed beads (**E**). Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23).
15. Slide the neck wire through the loops on the pendant to complete the necklace.



C



D



E





FREEFORM CIRCLES PENDANT

This project lets you experiment with a single quilled shape—and leaves the final layout of the piece up to you. You can also make the shapes smaller or larger than the ones in the photo to suit your taste.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- beads: 4mm (4)
- chain: 16" (40.6 cm)
- chain-nose pliers
- clasp
- cylinder beads: size 10° (colors A and B: 5 grams each)
- jump rings: 12mm (2)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (4)

INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE CIRCLES

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long, using color A of the cylinder beads. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1 of the smallest shape in color A.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of a row in Layer 1 that is 18 rows long. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. This is Layer 2. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching each row to adjacent rows in Layer 1 (**A**). Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20). Save any remaining thread to connect the shapes later.



A

HELPFUL HINT

Save your beading scissors just for thread. Cutting paper with them will dull the blade.

3. Create five more shapes with color A, each to the size designated below:

Shape 2 Layer 1 = 15 rows
Layer 2 = 21 rows

Shape 3 Layer 1 = 17 rows
Layer 2 = 23 rows

Shape 4 Layer 1 = 20 rows
Layer 2 = 26 rows

Shape 5 Layer 1 = 30 rows
Layer 2 = 36 rows

Shape 6 Layer 1 = 34 rows
Layer 2 = 40 rows

4. Create a total of five shapes using color B of the cylinder beads, each to the size designated below:

Shape 1 Layer 1 = 12 rows
Layer 2 = 18 rows

Shape 2 Layer 1 = 20 rows
Layer 2 = 26 rows

Shape 3 Layer 1 = 22 rows
Layer 2 = 28 rows

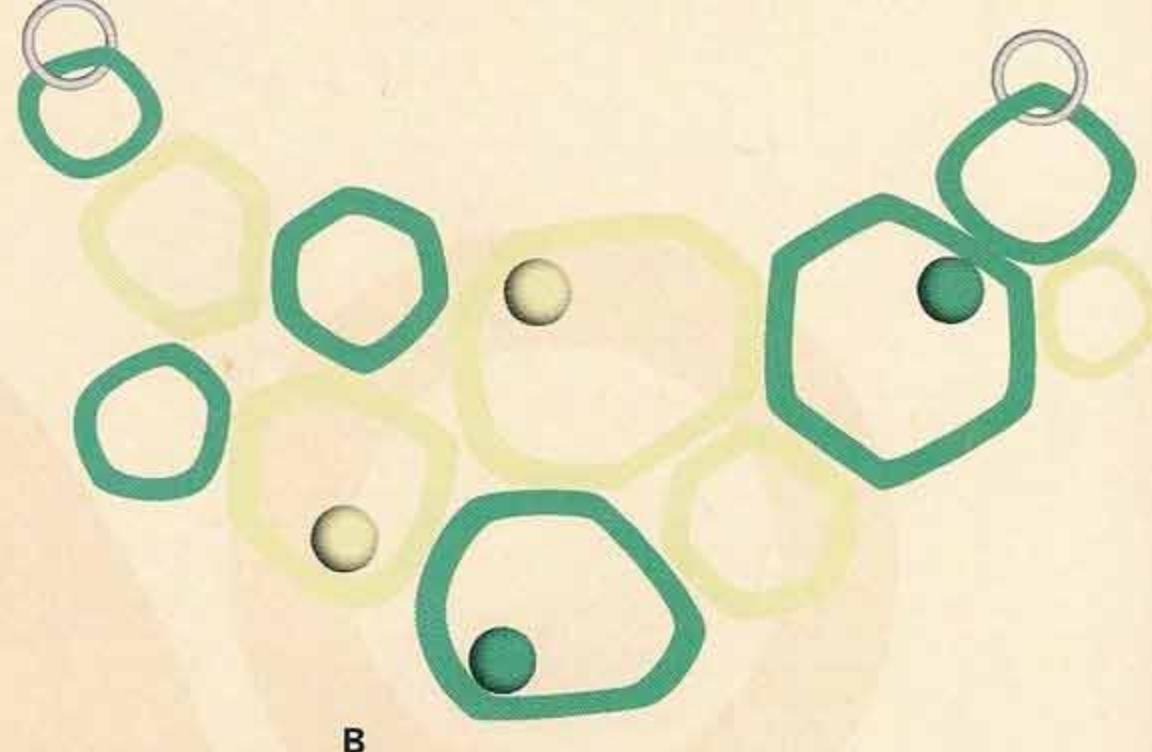
Shape 4 Layer 1 = 26 rows
Layer 2 = 32 rows

Shape 5 Layer 1 = 38 rows
Layer 2 = 44 rows

5. Add the 4mm accent beads to the center of a row on the two largest shapes in each color. Refer to Attaching Embellishments (page 22). You may add additional accent beads if you wish, or omit them completely.

TO CONNECT THE SHAPES

1. Lay out all the pieces and play around with them until you discover a pendant shape you like—or refer to the illustration of my completed pendant (**B**). Connect the shapes. Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other, Side-by-Side Connection (page 22).
2. Using chain-nose pliers, attach the two jump rings to the two shapes located on opposite sides of the pendant. Divide the chain into two equal lengths and attach one section to each jump ring. Attach the clasp to the chain.







QUILLED ORNAMENT

This project is ideal for gift giving during the holidays—or just because. Change the bead colors of the ornament to suit a friend's taste or to match the color theme of a particular holiday.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size D (3 coordinating colors)
- cylinder beads: size 8° (colors A, B, and C: 20 grams each)
- discs: 6mm (14)
- drop beads (7)
- filigree pieces: 24mm (2)
- ribbon: 12" (30.5 cm)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

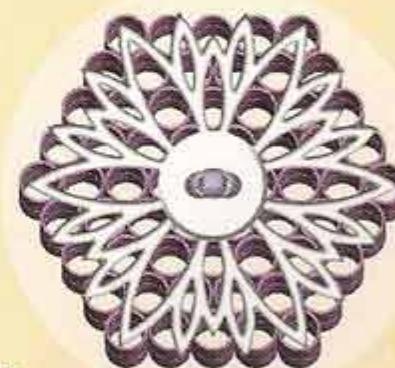
INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE SHAPES

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using color A of the cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to one another, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1 (**A**). This is Layer 1.
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of a row on Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. This is Layer 2. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching each row to adjacent rows in Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).
3. Create Layer 3 with a 2-bead-high, 18-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the rows in the previous layer.
4. Create Layer 4 with a 2-bead-high, 24-row section off of Layer 3. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the rows in the previous layer.
5. Bring the needle up through the center of the quilled piece, then pick up one filigree piece, one 6mm disc, and three size 15° seed beads. Go back through the disc, filigree piece, and the center of the quilled piece. Bring the needle out of the other side of the quilled piece and pick up the second filigree piece, a 6mm disc, and three size 15° seed beads. Work the needle back through both filigree pieces, the disc, and size 15° seed beads a second time to secure them.
6. To attach the filigree piece more securely, work the thread through a row of the quilled piece, up through a hole in the filigree piece, and back into another row in the quilled piece (**B**). Tack the filigree piece down in three or four places. Knot and trim any remaining thread.

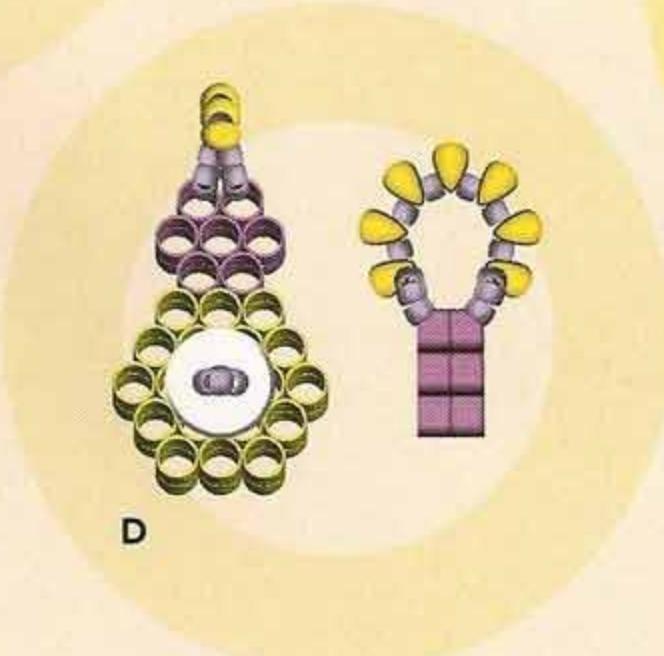
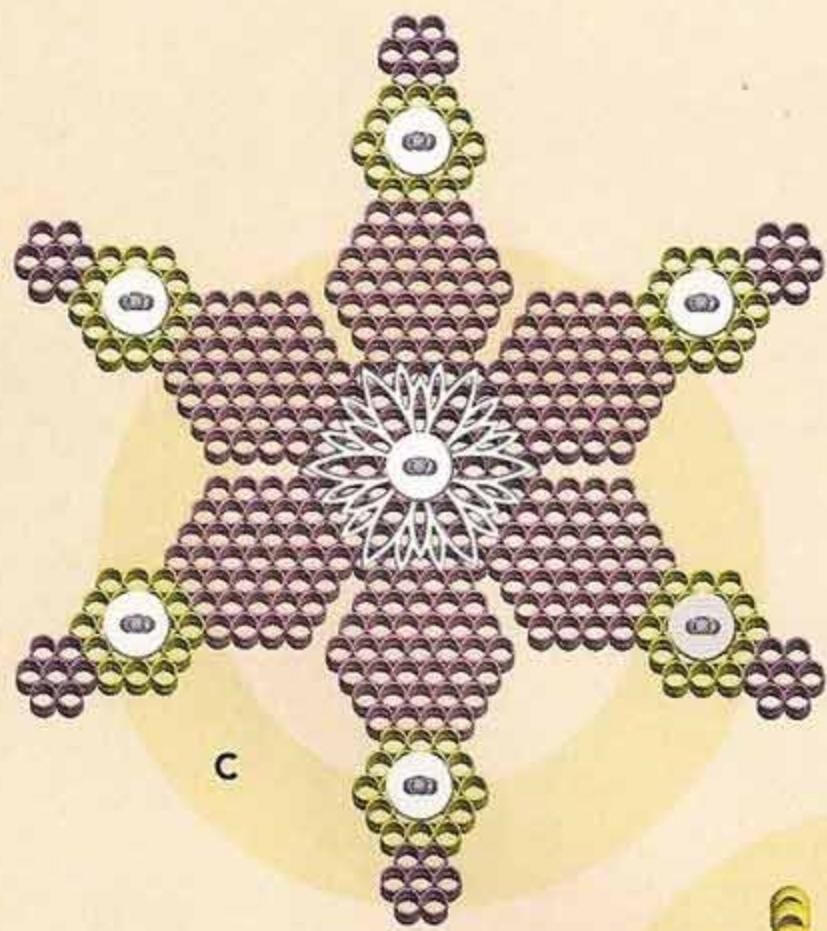


A



B

7. Repeat steps 1–3, creating six hexagons with three layers using color B of the cylinder beads. With all of these shapes, leave any remaining thread attached to connect the shapes in the final ornament.
8. Repeat steps 1–2, creating six hexagons with two layers using color C of the cylinder beads. Add one 6mm disc and three size 15° seed beads to the center on both sides of all six shapes, as you did in step 5.
9. Repeat step 1, creating six hexagons with one layer using color A of the cylinder beads.



TO CONNECT THE SHAPES

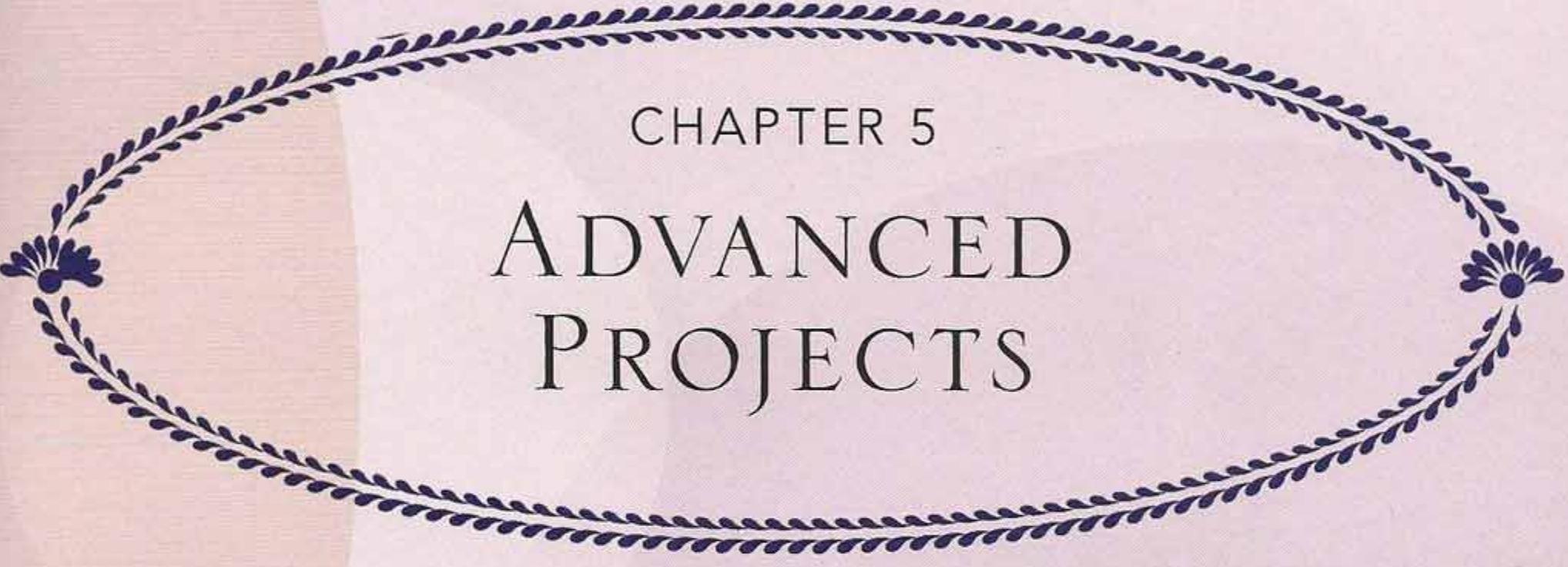
1. Using the largest hexagon as the center piece, attach one of the three-layer hexagons to each side of the center piece. Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22).
2. Attach all remaining shapes according to size (**C**).
3. After attaching the last one-layer shape, bring the needle out of an outer row in that shape and pick up three size 15° seed beads, then alternate picking up the seven drop beads and five size 15° seed beads, and then pick up three more size 15° seed beads. Go into the same row from the other side. Bring the needle out of the adjacent row, pick up three size 15° seed beads, go back through the seven drop beads and five size 15° seed beads, pick up three more size 15° seed beads, and go back into the same row from the other side (**D**). Work the needle back through all the beads one more time to secure them. Knot and trim any remaining thread.
4. Slide the ribbon through the loop and tie a knot.

HELPFUL HINT

Create an all-white Quilled Ornament to make a beautiful snowflake. You can also craft one entirely with small cylinder beads to wear as a pendant.







CHAPTER 5

ADVANCED PROJECTS



GEOMETRIC PENDANT

This dynamic pendant again shows the versatility of the hexagon shape. You can hang the Geometric Pendant on a simple chain or a more elaborate beaded necklace.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size D
- chain: 16" (40.6 cm)
- clasp: lobster claw
- crystal: 4mm (1)
- crystal ring: 15mm
- cylinder beads: size 8° (20 grams)
- discs: 6mm (4)
- flush wire cutters
- head pin: 1" (2.5 cm)
- pliers: chain-nose, round-nose
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

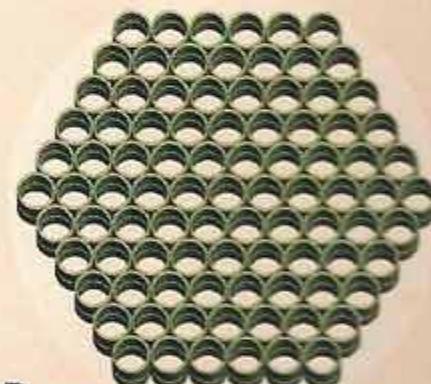
INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE HEXAGONS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, with the cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to each other, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1 (**A**).
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).
3. Create Layer 3 with a 2-bead-high, 18-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the previous layer.
4. Create Layer 4 with a 2-bead-high, 24-row section off of Layer 3. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the previous layer.
5. Create Layer 5 with a 2-bead-high, 30-row section off of Layer 4. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the previous layer (**B**).
6. Bring your needle out of a row in Layer 5. Pick up five size 15° seed beads and go back down into the next row in Layer 5. Come up out of the adjacent row in Layer 5 and continue adding the size 15° seed beads around the entire layer (**C**; view is from side of size 15° seed bead embellishment on Layer 5).



A



B



C

HELPFUL HINT

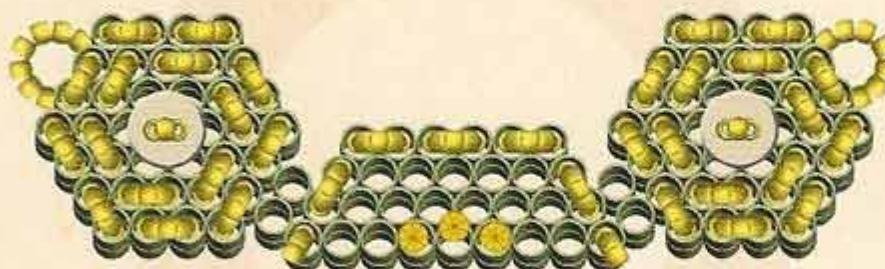
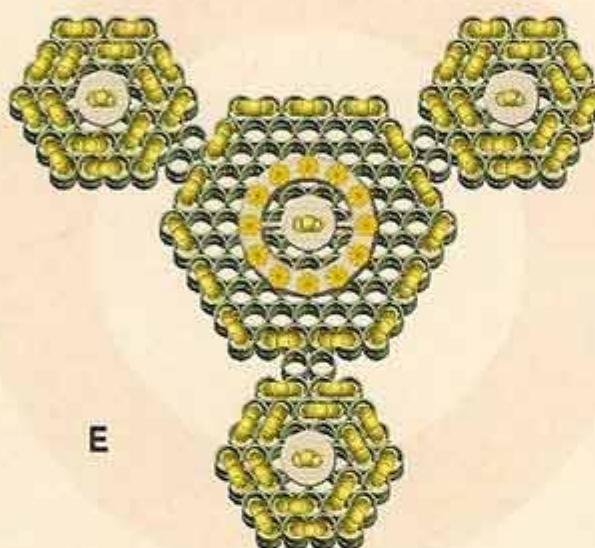
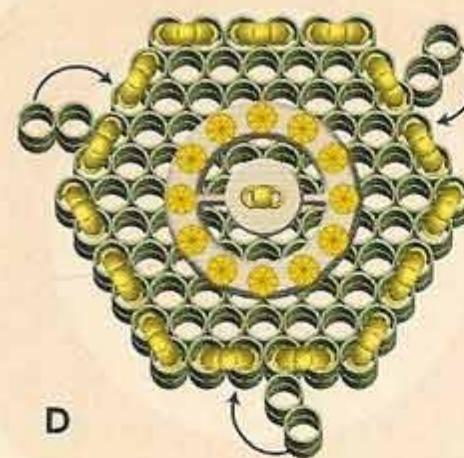
If you can't find a crystal ring similar to the one I used for this project, add a flat filigree piece in the center—or embellish around the center of the pendant with six 6mm discs or six 4mm crystals.

7. Bring your needle up and out of the center of the hexagon, pick up the 15mm crystal ring, one 6mm disc, and three size 15° seed beads. Go back through the 6mm disc and the crystal ring, back into the hexagon. Work the thread through an adjacent row and back through the embellishments to secure them.
8. Bring the needle up and out of a row in the hexagon that is adjacent to the supports of the crystal ring. Pick up three or four size 15° seed beads and go back into the hexagon. Repeat for each support to better secure the crystal ring.
9. Repeat steps 1–3 to create three small three-layer hexagons using the cylinder beads.
10. Embellish the second and third layers of each of the small hexagons with size 15° seed beads in the same manner as you did for the outer layer of the first hexagon in step 6.
11. Add one 6mm disc and three size 15° seed beads to the center of each small hexagon in the same manner you did for the large hexagon in step 7.

TO CONNECT THE HEXAGONS

Note: You will be connecting the three small hexagons to every other side of the large hexagon.

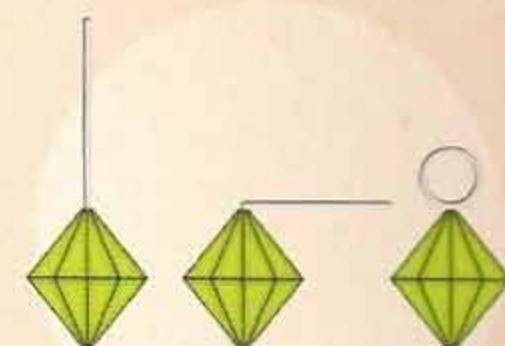
1. Come out of the third row on one side of the large hexagon and add two rows of square stitch. Lay the new rows down and attach the second row you just added to the fourth row on the large hexagon (**D**).
2. Center a side of one of the small hexagons on the new rows you just added and attach them, going through each row two times to secure them (**E**).



TO ATTACH THE CHAIN

1. Create a loop using the size 15° seed beads on two of the small hexagons. Come out of the center of the second row on one side of the small hexagon, pick up nine size 15° seed beads, and go back into the center of the adjacent row (**F**). Go back through the size 15° seed beads to reinforce the loop. Add the same loop on another small hexagon.
2. Separate the chain length into two equal lengths. Attach one length to each of the loops. Attach the lobster claw clasp to the end of one length of chain.

3. Place the 4mm crystal on the head pin. Using chain-nose pliers, bend the pin to form a right angle. Trim the wire to $\frac{1}{4}$ " (0.6 cm). Using round-nose pliers, create a loop at the bottom of the head pin (**G**). Attach the crystal to the end of the second length of chain. *Note:* The crystal provides something to hold onto to make it easier to hook and unhook the clasp.



G





AUTUMN PIN

The rich hues of autumn inspired this eye-catching lapel pin. Choose different bead colors and create a pin for every season.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B (3 coordinating colors)
- beads: 8mm (3)
- cylinder beads: size 11° (3 coordinating colors, 10 grams each)
- pin back
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

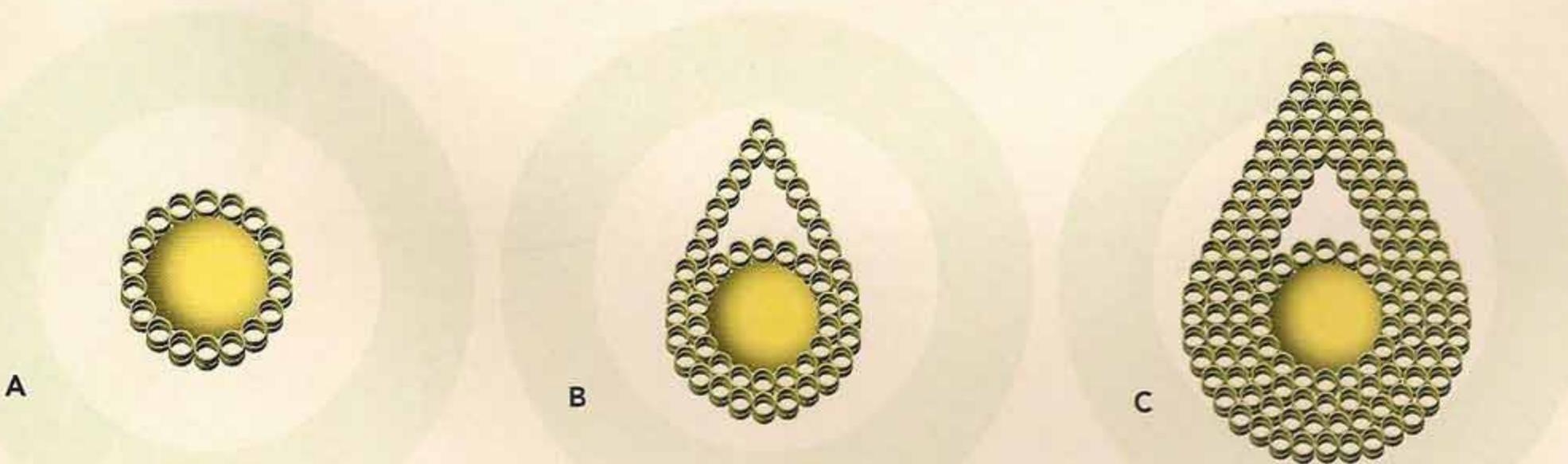
INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE LARGE LEAVES

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 17 rows long, using one of the cylinder bead colors. Wrap the section around onto itself and connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1. Encase one of the 8mm beads in the center (**A**). Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20).
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 32 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the first and last rows. Work your way back through Layer 2, connecting 17 of its rows to 14 rows in Layer 1 (**B**). Create a point with the

remaining rows. To create a tighter point, connect the rows on either side of the point (**B**).

3. Create Layer 3 with a 2-bead-high, 39-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap around, connect the ends, and attach Layer 3 to the previous layer.
4. Create Layer 4 with a 2-bead-high, 46-row section. Wrap around, connect the ends, and attach Layer 4 to the previous layer (**C**).
5. Repeat steps 1–4 to create two more leaves with the other two cylinder bead colors.



TO CREATE THE SMALL LEAVES

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 8 rows long, using one of the cylinder bead colors. Fold it over onto itself, creating a parallelogram shape, and attach the rows to each other to hold the shape (**D**). This is Layer 1.
2. Create Layer 2 with a 16-row section, wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to Layer 1. Again, attach the rows on either side of the row at the point to help keep the proper shape (dark rows in **E**).
3. Create Layer 3 with a 24-row section, wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the Layer 2. Again, attach the rows on either side of the row at the point (dark rows in **F**).
4. Create seven more small leaves, three more using the cylinder bead color you just used and an additional four in a second cylinder bead color.

TO CONNECT THE LEAVES AND ADD THE PIN BACK

1. Connect the leaves in any arrangement you wish by overlapping sections of two at a time. Line up the rows of two pieces and connect them with thread. Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22). Be sure to connect at least three rows to ensure the pendant is sturdy.
2. Be sure to position the pin back so you can't see it from the front of the quilled piece. Attach the pin back to the back of the quilled piece by working the thread through the rows of the leaves and over the base of the pin back. Pass over the pin back and back into another row in the quilled piece at least four times to secure it. If you wish to cover the thread on the pin back, pick up some size 15° seed beads as you bring the thread over the pin back (**G**).

HELPFUL HINT

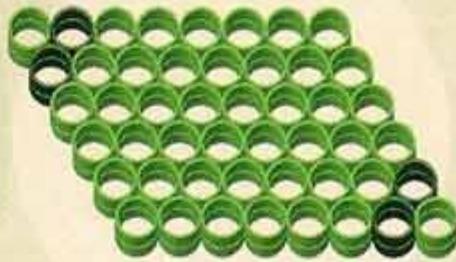
For a more versatile piece, connect two soldered jump rings to the back of the pin to create a pendant connector. You can then create a simple necklace with two S-hooks on either end that connect to the rings on the back of the pin.



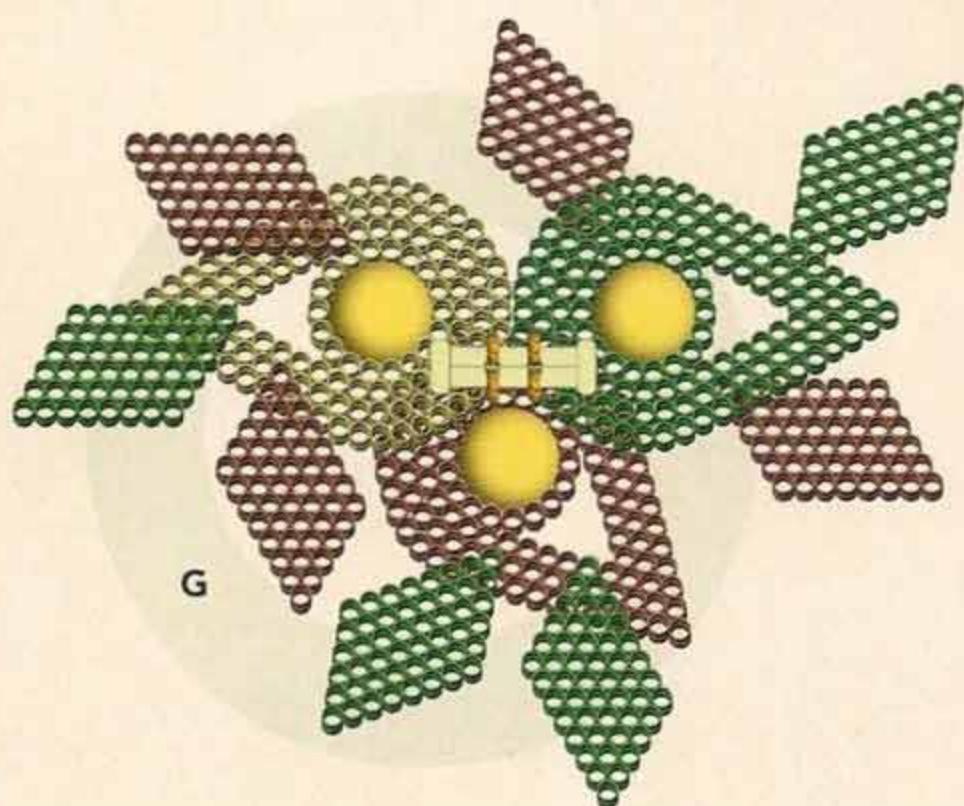
D



E



F





WINTER BLOOM PIN

This brooch takes quite a bit of time to make, but the results are well worth the effort. Change the colors to suit your whim or wardrobe. Make another as a pendant following the same instructions.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: sizes B and D
- beads: 6mm (12)
- crystals: 4mm (7)
- cylinder beads: size 8° (5 grams); size 10° (color A: 10 grams; color B: 5 grams)
- filigree piece: 12mm
- pin back
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE HEXAGON

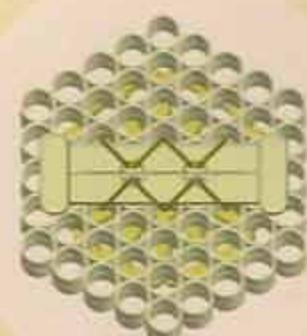
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the size 8° cylinder beads and the size D thread. Connect rows 2 and 7 to each other, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1.
2. Start a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around and connect the ends. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching each row to a row in Layer 1 (**A**). Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).
3. Create Layer 3 with a 2-bead-high, 18-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap around and attach Layer 3 to the rows in the previous layer.
4. Create Layer 4 with a 24-row section off of Layer 3 that is only one bead high. Wrap Layer 4 around and attach it to the bottom beads in the previous layer.
5. Bring the needle up through the center of the hexagon and pick up the filigree piece, a crystal, and one size 15° seed bead. Go back through the crystal, filigree piece, and center of the hexagon, then work the needle through an adjacent row and back through all the embellishments a second time to secure them.
6. To attach the filigree piece more securely, work the thread through a row of the hexagon and up through a hole in the filigree piece, pick up three size 15° seed beads, and go back into another row in the hexagon (**B**). Tack the filigree piece down in three or four places.
7. Place the pin back on the back side of the hexagon and bring the needle out of one of the rows on the back side adjacent to the pin back. Go over the pin back and into another row in the hexagon, going through one of the holes in the pin back (**C**). Attach the pin back to the hexagon at least six times to secure it. When finished, knot and trim any remaining thread.



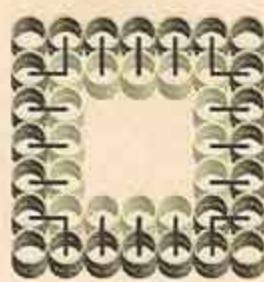
A



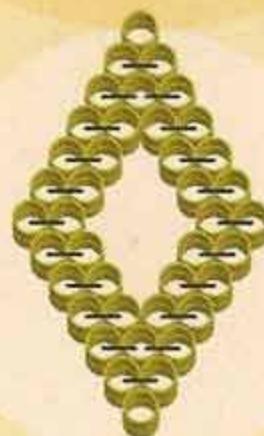
B



C



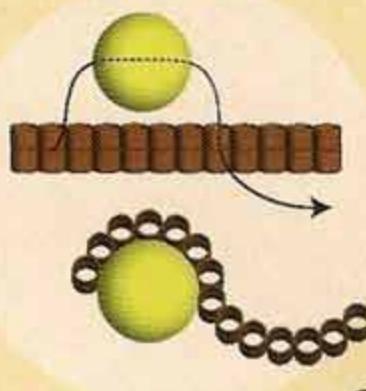
D



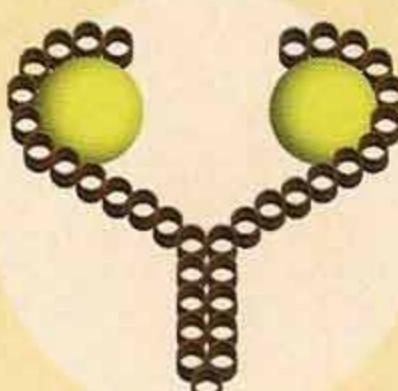
E



F



G



H

TO CREATE THE DIAMONDS

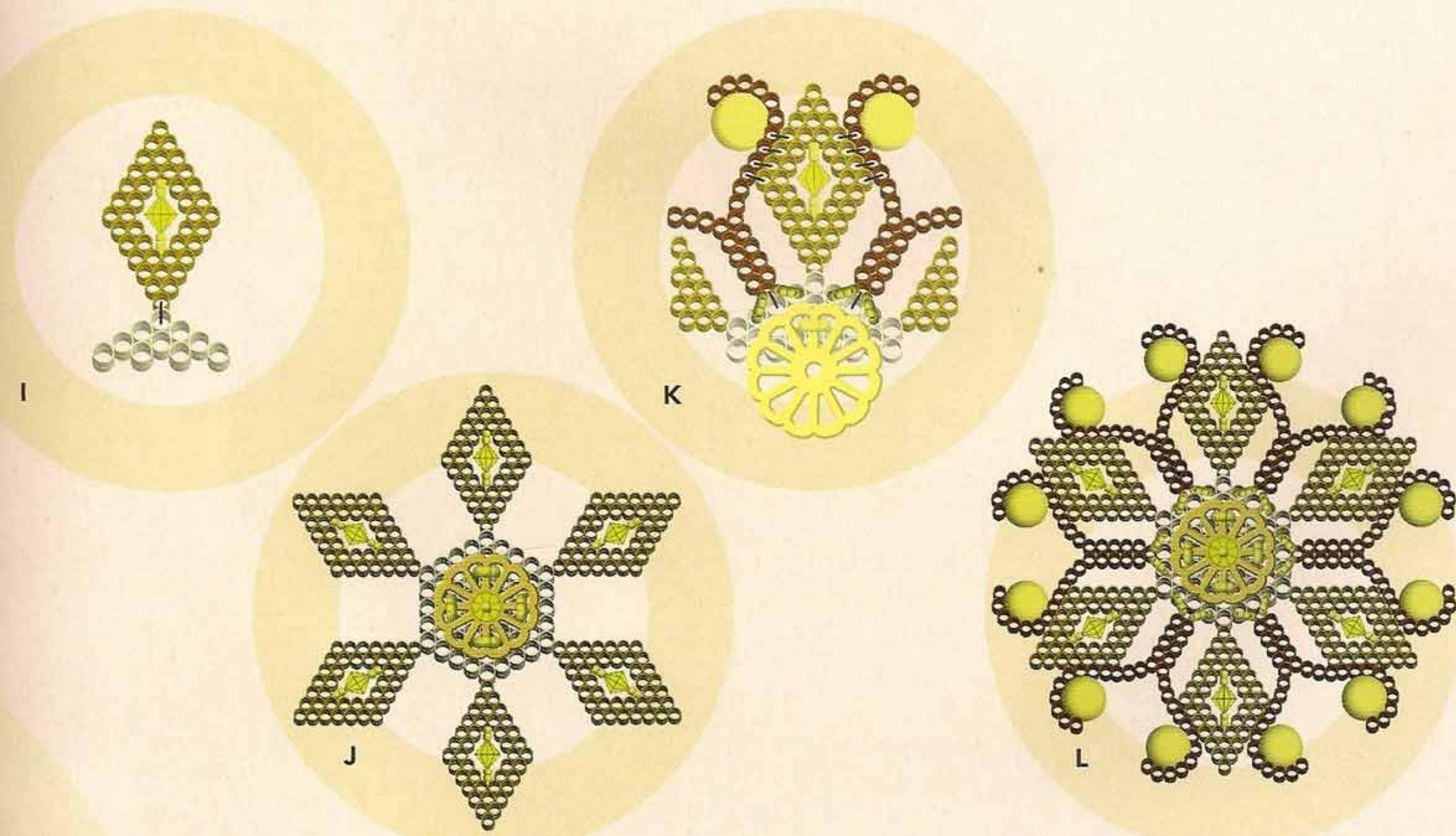
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 16 rows long, using color A of the size 10° cylinder beads and the size B thread. Fold the section and connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1.
2. Start a new section of square stitch off of one of the existing rows that is 2 beads high, 24 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. Work the needle back through the rows in the new layer, connecting them to adjacent rows in Layer 1. Every sixth row on Layer 2 will not connect to any of the rows in Layer 1; all other rows in Layer 2 connect to one row in Layer 1 (**D**; lines indicate connected rows between Layers 1 and 2).
3. To create the diamond shape, take the square shape and pinch two of the opposite corners together. Connect the newly adjacent rows (**E**).
4. Bring the needle out of the center of a row in Layer 1 that is located at the top of the diamond opening (**F**; shaded beads in illustration). Pick up two size 15° seed beads, one crystal, and two more size 15° seed beads. Go into the center of the row directly across the opening. Work the needle out of the center of the adjacent row, go back through the beads you just added, and bring the needle out of the center of the row adjacent to the row to which you initially added the beads. Save the remaining thread to connect the pieces later.
5. Repeat steps 1–4 to create five more diamond shapes.

TO CREATE THE CURVES

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 35 rows long, using color B of the size 10° cylinder beads and the size B thread.
2. Bring the needle out of the center of row 2 from the working thread. Pick up one 6mm bead and go into one of the beads in row 8, making sure to go into the bead from the center of the row out (**G**). This will make the 6mm bead sit in the middle of the row of beads. When you pull the thread tight, the square stitch section will wrap around the 6mm bead. Sew through both cylinder beads in row 7 and through the other cylinder bead in row 8. Work the thread back through the 6mm bead two more times.
3. Work the needle down through the square stitch section, bringing it out of row 13 and into row 23, attaching the two rows. Go back into row 13. Work down into row 14 and attach it to row 22, then attach row 15 to row 21, row 16 to row 20, and row 17 to row 19.
4. Work down the square stitch section and bring the needle out of the center of row 28, pick up a 6mm bead, and go into the center of row 34. Work the needle back through the 6mm bead two more times (**H**).
5. Repeat steps 1–4 to create five more curved shapes. Keep any remaining thread attached to connect the pieces later.

TO ATTACH THE SHAPES

1. Attach each of the six diamond shapes to the six points in the center hexagon (**I**). You will only be attaching one row at the point of each diamond to the point rows on the hexagon (**J**). *Note:* These connections alone will not provide a sturdy enough piece, but the addition of the curved shapes will solidify the final piece.
2. To attach one of the curved shapes, bring the needle out of row 7 of the curve and go into the fourth row down from the tip of the diamond (the tip farthest from the center of the pin). Come out of the bottom of the row and go back into the bottom of row 7 on the curve. Work the needle into row 8 on the curve and attach it to the next row down on the diamond. Then attach row 9 and row 10 on the curve to the next two rows on the diamond (**K**).
3. Work the needle out of row 18 on the curve, the bottom-most point. Attach the point to the center row on the side of the hexagon, attaching the rows to each other twice (**J**).
4. Bring the needle out of row 17 on the curve, pick up four size 15° seed beads, and go into the row on the hexagon adjacent to the center row (**K**). Come out of the other side of the row, pick up four more size 15° seed beads, and go back into row 17 on the curve. Go through all the beads one more time to secure them.
5. Repeat step 4, adding size 15° seed beads to row 19 on the curve.
6. Work the needle up the other side of the curve and attach rows 26 through 29 as you did rows 7 through 10 on the other side in step 2.
7. Repeat steps 2–6 to attach the remaining five curves (**L**). As you finish adding each one, knot and trim any remaining thread.





RUFFLED PENDANT

This necklace combines the intricacy of the woven pendant with the simplicity of a silver chain, creating a unique, modern design. To make matching earrings, attach loops to two single quilled shapes.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- chain: 16" (40.6 cm), divided into two 8" (20.3 cm) sections
- clasp: lobster claw
- crystal beads: 4mm (27)
- cylinder beads: size 11° (2 coordinating colors, 5 grams each)
- glass beads: 8mm (8)
- head pin: 2" (5.1 cm)
- jump rings: 5mm (2)
- pliers: chain-nose, round-nose
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE SHAPES

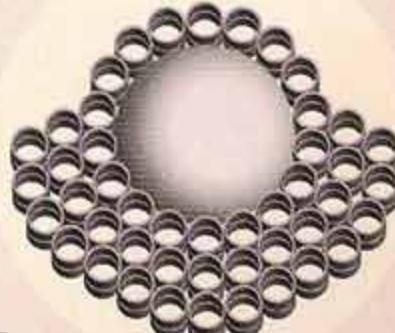
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 17 rows long, using one of the cylinder bead colors. Wrap the section around and connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. When complete, encase one of the 8mm beads in the center. Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20). This is Layer 1 (**A**).
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 13 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around and connect it to 11 rows from Layer 1. Work your way back through the new layer, attaching it to Layer 1 (**B**; dark circles represent Layer 2).
3. Create Layer 3 with a 15-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap the section around and attach it to the previous layer (**C**).
4. Create a total of eight separate shapes, four with one color of cylinder beads and four with the coordinating color of cylinder beads.



A



B



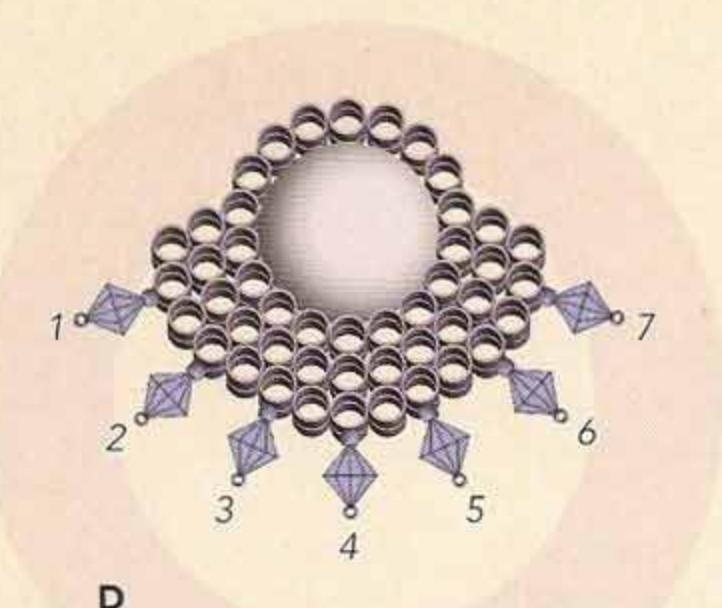
C

TO ADD THE CRYSTAL BEADS

Note: You will be adding crystal beads onto seven of the eight shapes (**D**). Crystals will be added to the shapes as follows:

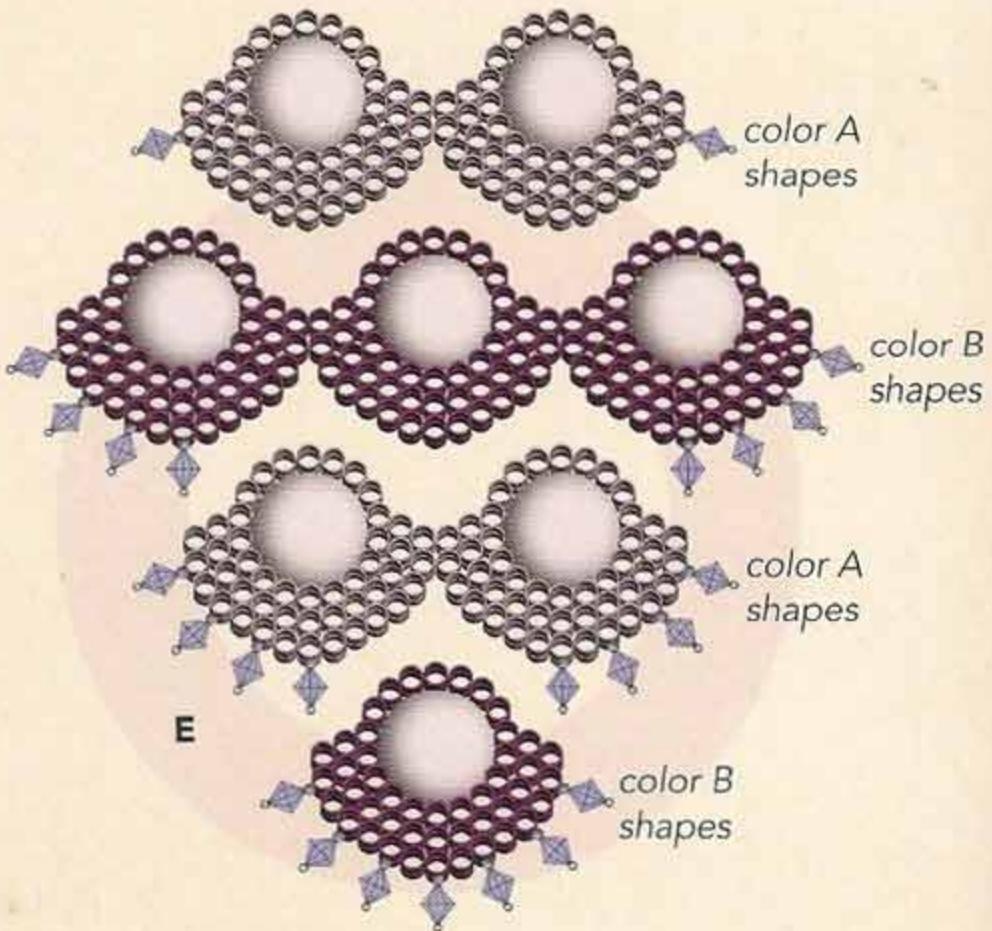
COLOR A SHAPES

- ▶ Two shapes with one crystal each, located in position 1
- ▶ Two shapes with four crystals each, located in positions 1–4



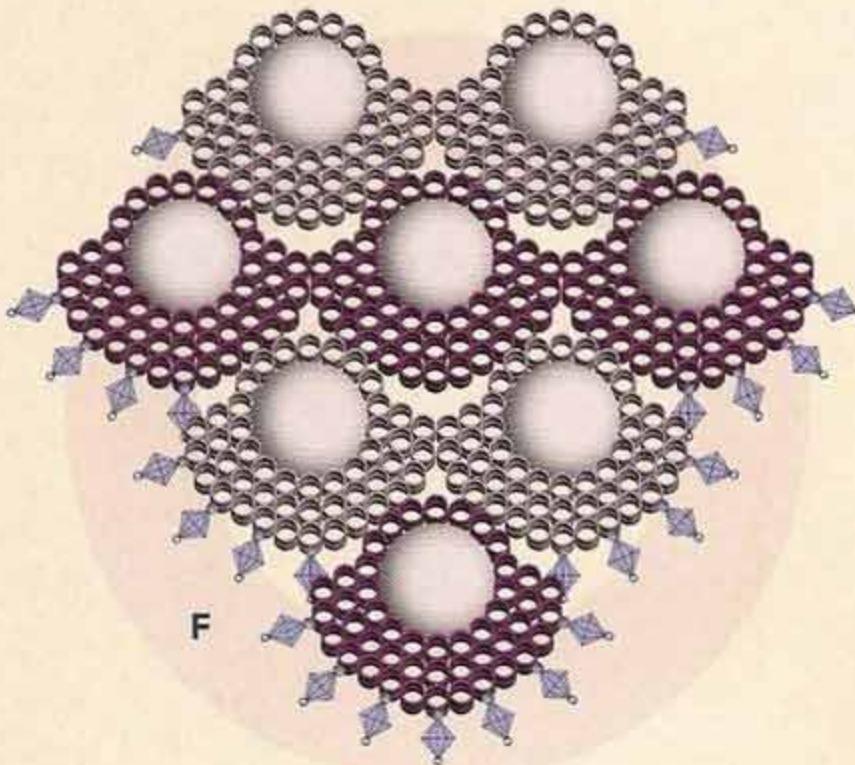
COLOR B SHAPES

- ▶ Two shapes with four crystals each, located in positions 1–4
- ▶ One shape with seven crystals



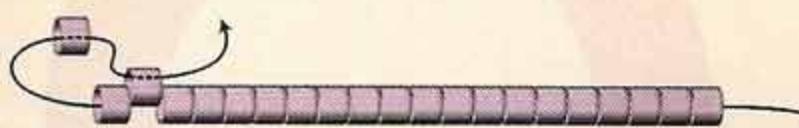
TO CONNECT THE SHAPES

1. Create the four separate rows that will form the final pendant shape (**E**). Join the two color A shapes that have one crystal, with the crystals facing out. Connect the two remaining color A shapes (with four crystals) with the crystals facing out. Now connect three of the color B shapes—the two with the four crystals on the outside and the one without any crystals in the middle. Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22). The color B shape with seven crystals will form the bottom row.
2. Arrange the rows on top of each other (**F**). Connect the shapes by attaching adjacent rows. Connect one or two rows between each shape.

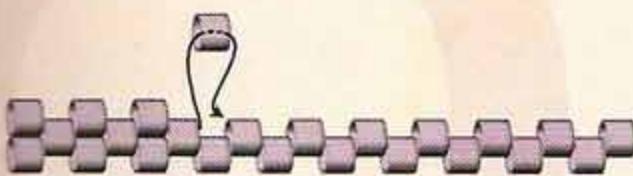


TO MAKE THE NECKLACE BAR

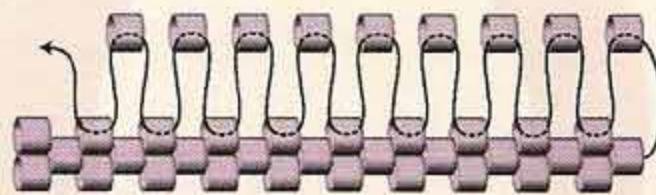
Note: The bar that supports the pendant is made with a flat, even-count peyote stitch. You'll create a peyote rectangle and roll it lengthwise, "zippering" it closed and creating a tube.



G

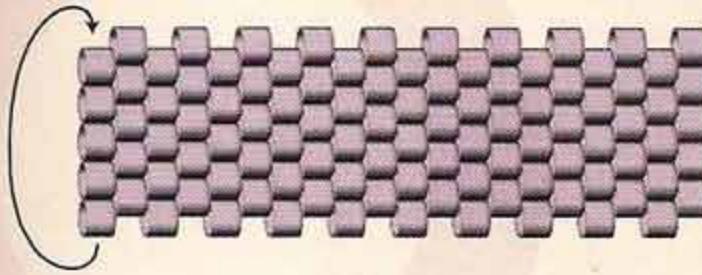


H



I

Wrap around.



completed
peyote piece



completed
tube

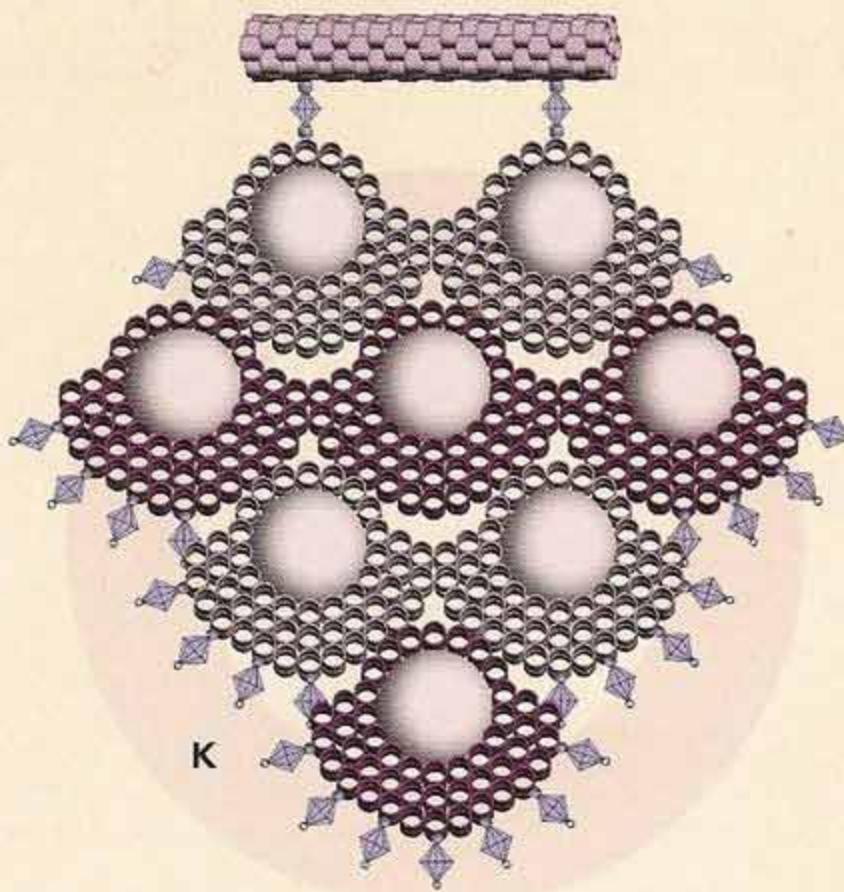
1. Thread your needle and pick up 20 cylinder beads—these beads determine the width of your peyote tube and form the first two rows of your peyote rectangle. Pick up one more cylinder bead and go back through the second bead from the end—the 19th bead you originally picked up (G).
2. Continue adding new cylinder beads between every other bead you originally picked up (H).
3. When you reach the end of the row, turn back and continue to add beads between the last row of beads you added (I).
4. Continue adding rows until you have a total of 10 peyote rows (J). Roll the piece lengthwise and "zipper" the two ends together. Zippering entails bringing the needle out of the end bead after adding the last bead on row 10 and going into the first bead on row 1. Then bring the needle into the last bead on row 10 and into the second bead on row 1, and continue up the length of the peyote piece until you have all the beads from row 1 connected to the beads on row 10.

HELPFUL HINT

If you don't want to wear this pendant on a chain, treat the peyote tube as if it were a large bead and string it onto the center of a beaded necklace.

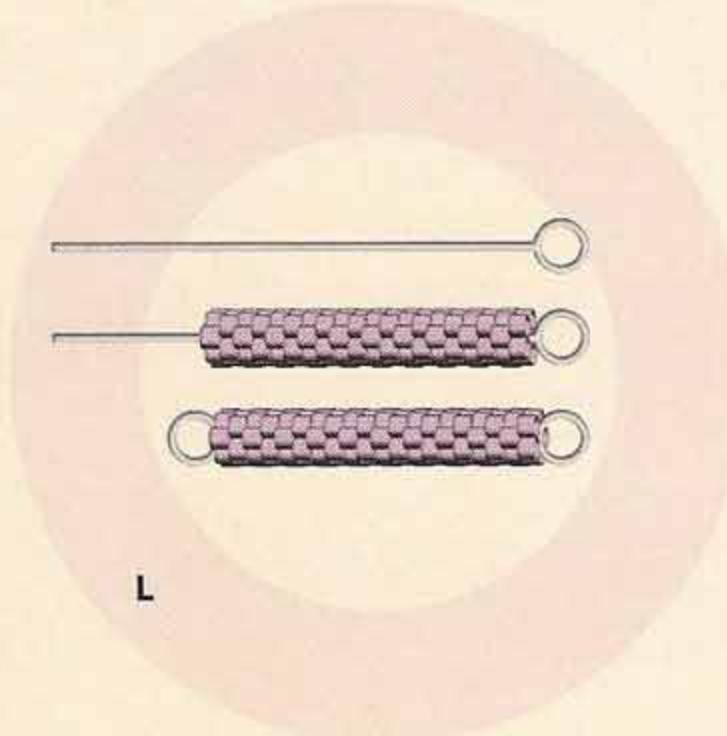
TO CONNECT THE BAR TO THE PENDANT

1. When the tube is finished, the next step is to attach it to the pendant. Bring the needle out of a bead three rows in on the tube (counting from one end). Pick up one size 15° seed bead, one 4mm crystal, and one size 15° seed bead.
2. Bring the needle into the center of one of the rows in one of the two shapes at the top of the pendant. Work the thread through an adjacent row and back through the beads you just added. Go back through all the beads two more times to secure them.
3. Repeat step 2 on the other end of the bar, connecting the bar to the other shape at the top of the pendant (**K**).



TO ATTACH THE CHAIN

1. Create a loop on one end of the head pin using round-nose pliers. Slip the head pin through the center of the peyote bar and make a loop on the other end of the pin (**L**).
2. Add one section of the chain to each of the loops on the head pin. Add a jump ring to each end of the chain. Attach the clasp to one of the jump rings.







MY GARDEN PENDANT

This pendant is blooming with a bead quilled flower and leaves. For a completely different look, consider designing the piece with just leaves or flowers.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size B
- chain: 16" (40.6 cm), divided into two 8" (20.3 cm) sections
- chain-nose pliers
- clasp
- cylinder beads: size 11° (color A: 5 grams for flowers; color B: 5 grams for leaves)
- glass beads: 6mm (4)
- jump rings: 5mm (2)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)
- soldered rings: 5mm (2)

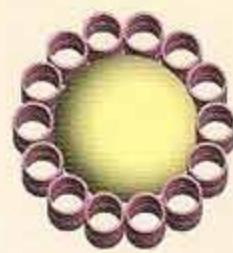
INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE FLOWERS

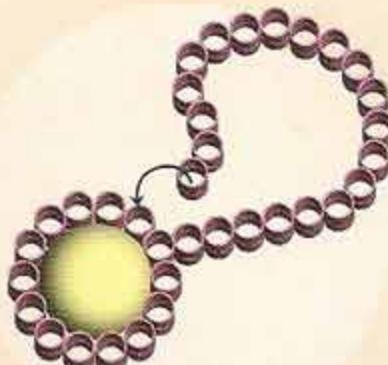
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 14 rows long, using color A of the cylinder beads. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. When complete, encase one of the 6mm beads in the center. Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20). This is Layer 1 (**A**).
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 21 rows long. Connect the last row to the next row over in Layer 1 using the square stitch method (**B**). This is the first of seven flower petals.
3. Repeat step 2, creating six additional petals off of the remaining rows in Layer 1 (**C**).
4. Work the needle back through the petals, connecting the first six rows on each side of a petal to adjacent petals (**D**).
5. After connecting the petals, bring the needle out of the first row in one of the petals, pick up five size 15° seed beads, and go down into the last row on the same petal. Go up into the first row in the next petal and continue adding five size 15° seed beads to each petal (**E**).
6. Repeat step 1 to create three small flower buds without petals.

HELPFUL HINT

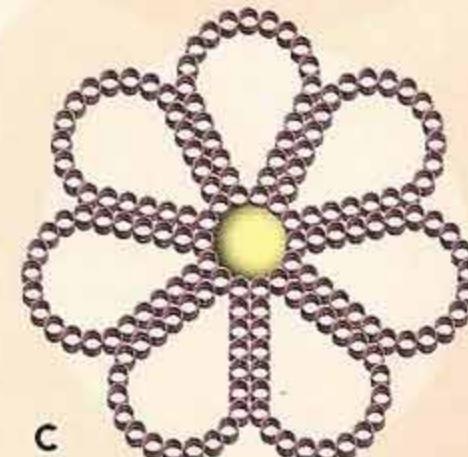
The flower petals only have one layer of bead quilling, so the shapes are very loose. To make a firmer shape, create a second layer off of one of the petals and continue around the outside of the flower.



A



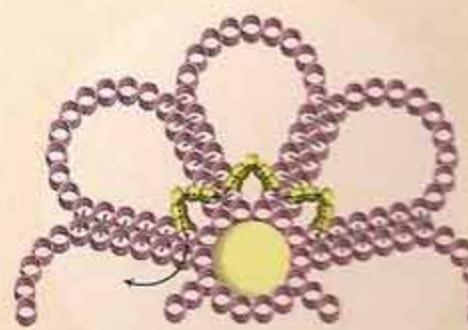
B



C



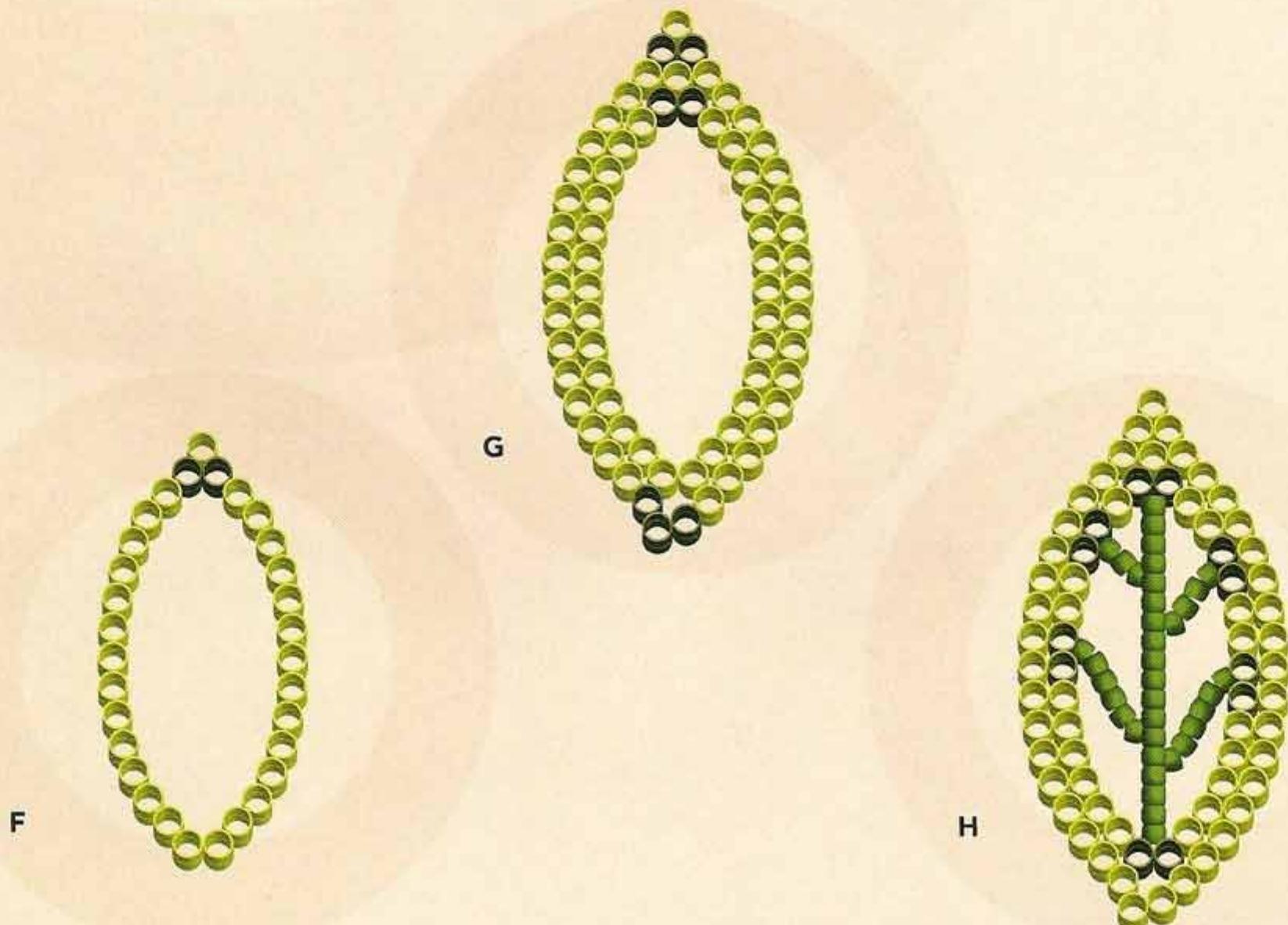
D

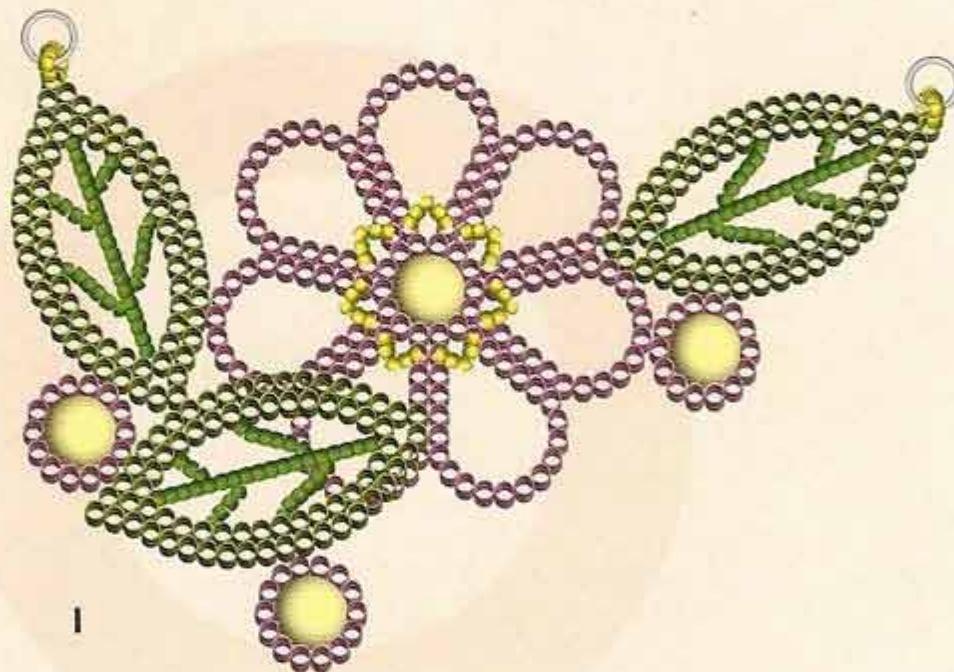


E

TO CREATE THE LEAVES

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 31 rows long, using color B of the cylinder beads. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. This is Layer 1. Connect rows 1 and 3 within Layer 1, creating a point at one end of the section (**F**).
2. Create a new section of square stitch off of row 2 of Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 39 rows long. Connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. This is Layer 2. Connect row 1 and row 38 of Layer 2, creating a point on top of the point in Layer 1. Work back through, connecting all rows in Layer 2 except 19, 20, and 21 to rows in Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20). *Note:* By not connecting rows 19–21, you will create a second point at the bottom of the leaf shape (**G**).
3. To create the main leaf vein, bring the needle out of the center of row 1 in Layer 1, pick up 18 size 15° seed beads, and go into the center of row 15 in Layer 1. Work the needle out through the center of row 16, go back through the last four size 15° seed beads you added, and pick up six more size 15° seed beads. Go into the center of a row on Layer 1, and then work through an adjacent row and back out of the center of the initial row you went into, and back through the six seed beads. Continue working back up the main vein of the leaf, adding from three to six size 15° seed beads between the main vein and Layer 1. When you reach the first bead in the vein, work the needle through the center of a row on Layer 1 (**H**; veins are connected to dark rows). Knot your thread but save remaining thread to connect the pieces.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to create two more leaves.





TO CREATE THE FINAL FORM

1. Play around with the layout of the pieces until you come up with a final pendant design you like. Next, create two loops for connecting the chain on opposite sides of the pendant. Create loops using seven size 15° seed beads, enclosing one of the soldered rings in each loop (1). Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23).
2. Connect all of the pieces. Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22).
3. Using chain-nose pliers, connect the two sections of chain to the soldered rings. Using the jump rings, connect the clasp to the ends of the chain.



PINWHEEL PENDANT

This project introduces the idea of making raised layers, a technique that creates openings within a quilled piece. These openings provide another way to add embellishments, including cording to hang the piece.

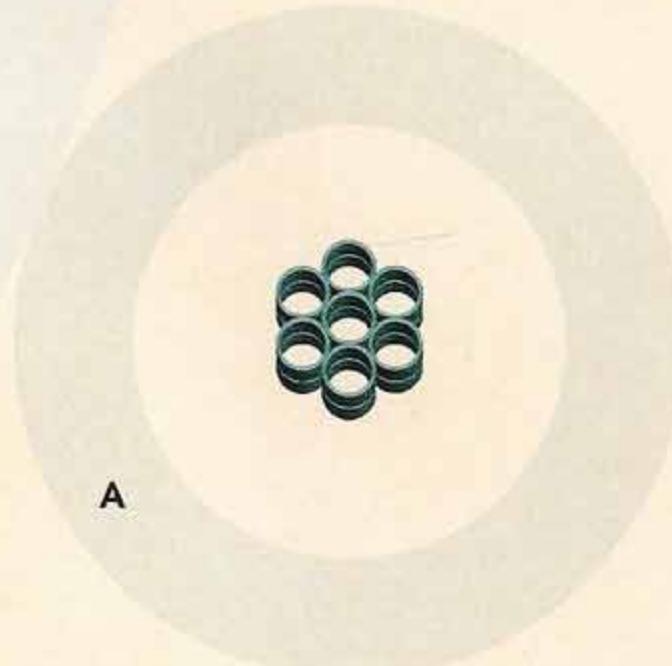
TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size D
- cording: approximately 2 feet (61 cm)
- cylinder beads: size 10° (15 grams)
- disc beads: 3mm (6); 6mm (1)
- filigree piece: 20mm
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE CENTER HEXAGON

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to each other, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1 (**A**).
2. Start a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. Work your way around Layer 2, attaching it to Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).
3. Create Layer 3 with a 2-bead-high, 18-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the previous layer.
4. Create Layer 4 with a 2-bead high, 24-row section off of Layer 3. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the previous layer.
5. Bring the needle out of the center of the quilled piece, then pick up the filigree piece, the 6mm glass disc, and three size 15° seed beads. Go back through the disc, filigree piece, and down through the center once again. Work the thread through the beads in an adjacent row and back through each embellishment one more time to secure them.



TO CREATE THE RAISED LAYER

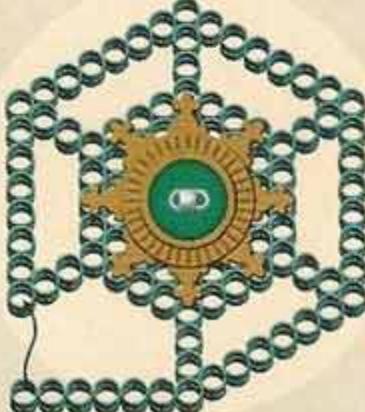
1. Now you'll be making the raised layer. Bring the needle out of one of the point rows on the hexagon shape and add a new section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long (**B**). When complete, attach the last row in this new section to the next point row on the hexagon (**C**).
2. Work your way back to the third row out from the point row on the new section and add nine more rows. Attach the last row to the next point row.
3. Continue around the hexagon, adding five sections in the same way. In the last section, add only six rows and attach the end row to the third row out from the hexagon point where you started (**D**).
4. Create a new section of square stitch off of the raised layer that is 2 beads high, 48 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect the ends and work your way back through the new layer, connecting it to the previous layer. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).



B



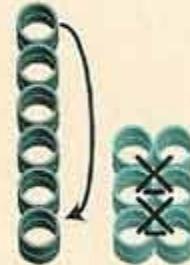
C



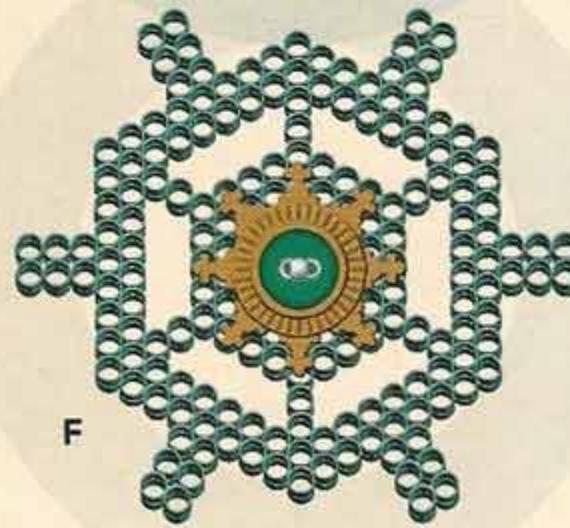
D

TO CREATE THE SPOKES

1. Create a new section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 6 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Fold the rows over and connect rows 1 through 3 to rows 4 through 6 (**E**). These pieces will be the "spokes" on the large hexagon to which you will connect the small hexagons.
2. Repeat step 1 five times.
3. Center each of the spokes on a side of the large hexagon and connect adjacent rows (**F**; view is from the top of the hexagon).



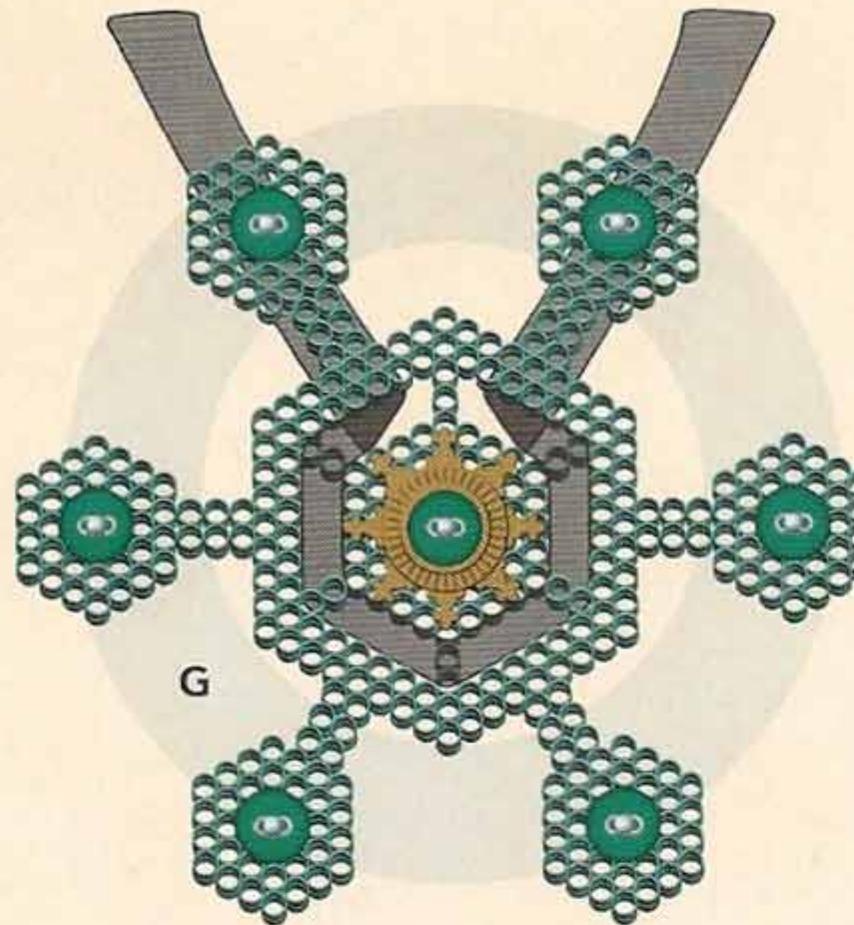
E



F

TO CREATE THE SMALL HEXAGONS

1. Repeat steps 1–3 of To Create the Center Hexagon (page 105) to create six small hexagons. At the center of each piece, attach one 3mm glass disc, secured with three size 15° seed beads. Leave any remaining thread to attach the shapes to the center hexagon.
2. Center one side of each small hexagon on a spoke. Attach them by connecting adjacent rows (**G**). Knot and trim any remaining thread.
3. Weave the cording through the openings in the center hexagon. Center the pendant on the cording. Tie a bow in the cording at the back of your neck to wear the necklace.





MIDNIGHT BLUE NECKLACE

The combination of two quilled shapes, created with different-sized cylinder beads, adds an extra design element to this necklace. A matching clasp finishes the piece.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: sizes B and D
- beads: 6mm (15)
- cylinder beads: size 8° (20 grams); size 11° (5 grams)
- discs: 6mm (15)
- drop beads: 3–4mm (5 grams)
- filigree pieces: 12mm (7)
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram); size 11° (1 gram)

INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE HEXAGONS

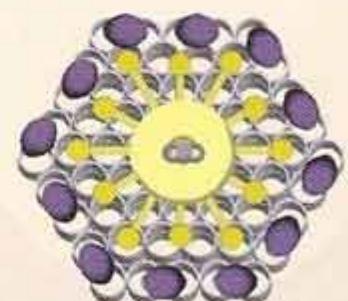
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, with the size 8° cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to each other, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1 (**A**).
2. Start a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1, 12 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. Work your way around Layer 2, attaching it to Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).
3. Create Layer 3 with a 2-bead-high, 18-row section off of Layer 2. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the previous layer.
4. Create Layer 4 with a 24-row section that is only one bead high off of Layer 3. Wrap the section around, connect the ends, and attach it to the lower half of Layer 3.
5. Bring your needle out of the center of the hexagon and pick up one 12mm filigree piece, one 6mm disc, and three size 15° seed beads. Bring the needle back down through the embellishments and into the center of the hexagon. Work through an adjacent row and go back through all of the embellishments one more time to secure them.
6. Bring your needle out of one of the rows in Layer 4. Pick up one size 15° seed bead, one drop bead, and one size 15° seed bead and then go down into the next row over. Bring the needle up from the bottom of the next row, pick up one size 15° seed bead, one drop bead, and one size 15° seed bead and then go down into the next row. Continue around the base of the hexagon, adding the three beads between rows (**B**; views are from side and top). Knot and trim any remaining thread.
7. Repeat steps 1–6 to create six more large hexagons.



A



B



TO CREATE THE SMALL QUILLED PIECES

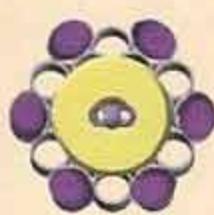
1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the size 8° cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to each other, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1.
2. Create Layer 2 with a 12-row section that is only one bead high off of Layer 1. Wrap around, connect the ends, and attach it to the lower half of Layer 1.
3. Bring the needle out of the center of the quilled piece and pick up one 6mm disc and three size 15° seed beads. Go back through the 6mm disc and the center of the quilled piece. Work the needle back through the disc and size 15° seed beads one more time to secure them.
4. Bring the needle out of the top of a row in Layer 2. Embellish the edge with the size 15° seed beads and a drop bead in the same manner you did in step 6 of To Create the Hexagons (page 109) (C).
5. Repeat steps 1–4 to create seven more small quilled pieces. Knot and trim any remaining thread.

TO CREATE THE PIECES WITH CORE BEADS

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 14 rows long, using the size 11° cylinder beads. Wrap the section around and connect the first and last rows using the square stitch method. When complete, encase one of the 6mm beads in the center (D). Refer to Quilling around a Core Bead (page 20). *Note:* If you look closely at the necklace on page 108, you'll see that I used 15 rows to encase my 6mm beads. The reason is because I used size 11° cut cylinder beads, which are actually hexagons, so they fit a bit closer together, requiring an extra row to encircle the bead.
2. Repeat step 1 to create 13 quilled pieces with core beads.

TO CONNECT THE QUILLED PIECES

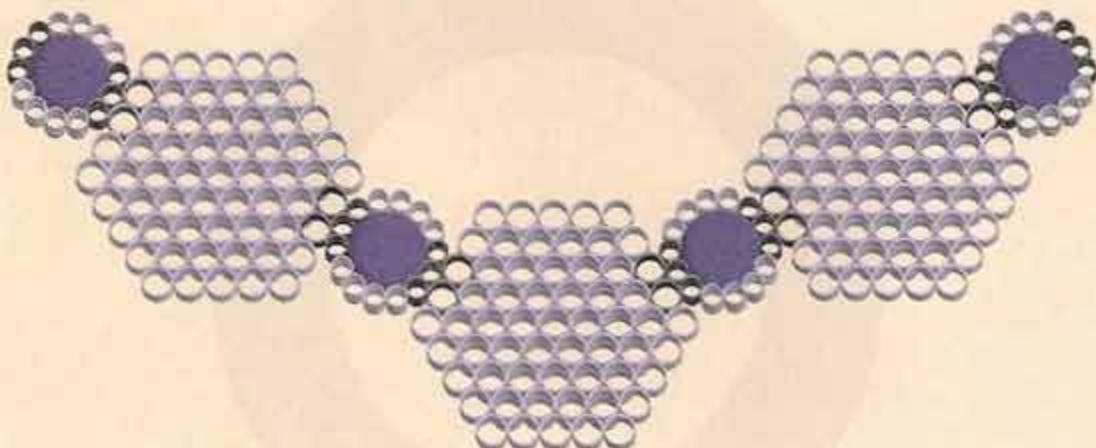
1. Referring to the final necklace shape (G), connect the pieces. Begin by connecting three rows of the small quilled pieces (C) to two rows in the large hexagons (B, page 109) and the pieces with core beads (D) until all of the pieces are attached. Do not connect them in a straight line; you will create the curve of the final necklace by slightly changing the location of the connecting rows on the pieces as you attach each piece onto the necklace (E; view is from the back of the necklace, dark circles represent connected rows).
2. After attaching all the pieces, create a loop on one of the end pieces to use for attaching the clasp. Using seven size 11° seed beads, create a loop. Refer to Creating Loops for Attaching Findings (page 23).



C



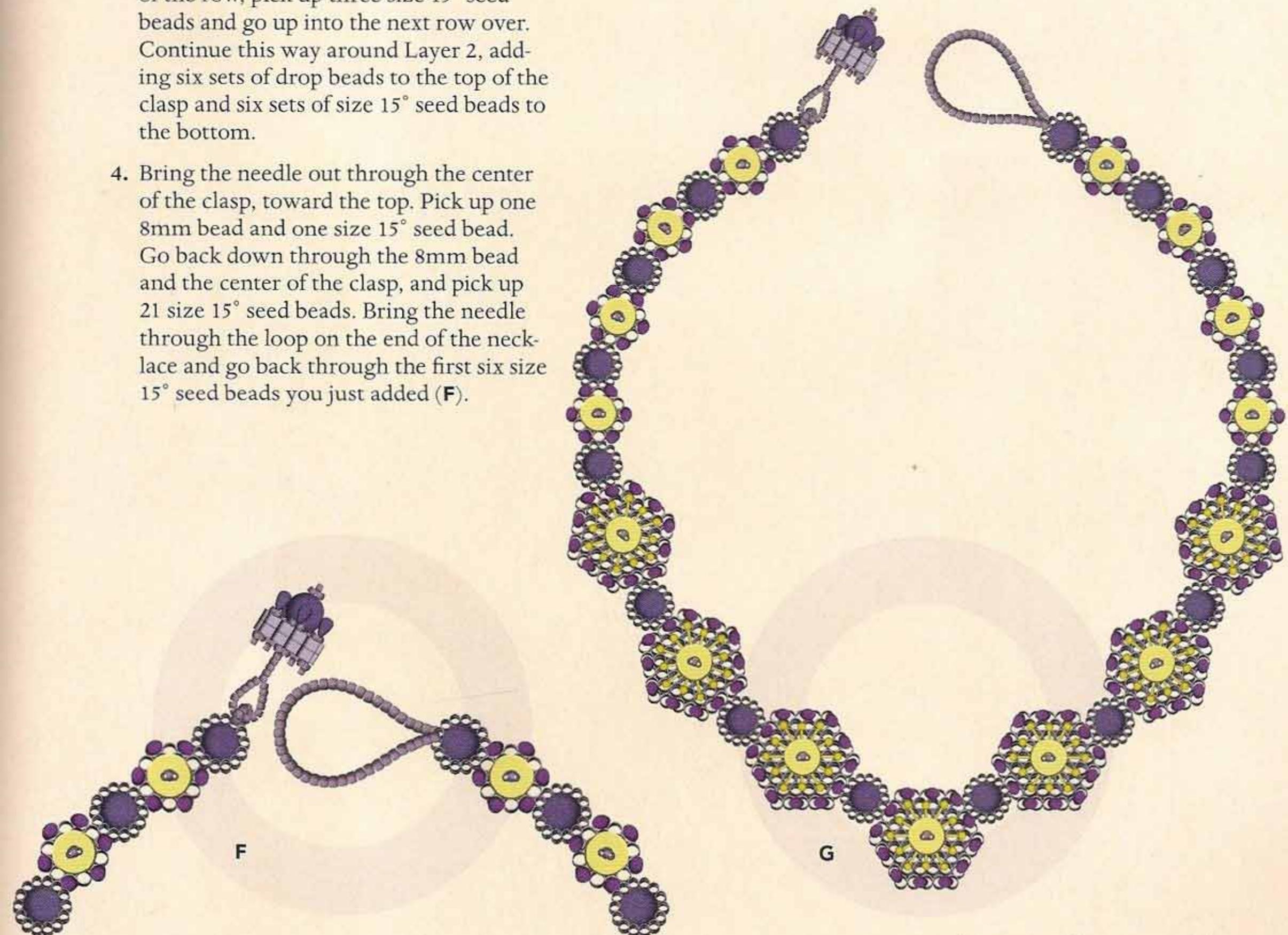
D



E

TO CREATE AND ATTACH THE CLASP

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the size 8° cylinder beads. Connect rows 2 and 7 to each other, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect rows 3 through 7 to row 1. This is Layer 1 of the clasp.
2. Start a new section of square stitch off of one of the rows on Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around Layer 1 and connect the ends. Work your way around Layer 2, attaching it to Layer 1.
3. Bring the needle out of a row in Layer 2, pick up one size 15° seed bead, one drop bead, and one more size 15° seed bead. Bring the needle down into the next row in Layer 2. Coming out of the bottom of the row, pick up three size 15° seed beads and go up into the next row over. Continue this way around Layer 2, adding six sets of drop beads to the top of the clasp and six sets of size 15° seed beads to the bottom.
4. Bring the needle out through the center of the clasp, toward the top. Pick up one 8mm bead and one size 15° seed bead. Go back down through the 8mm bead and the center of the clasp, and pick up 21 size 15° seed beads. Bring the needle through the loop on the end of the necklace and go back through the first six size 15° seed beads you just added (**F**).
5. Work the needle back through the 8mm bead and size 15° seed beads two more times to secure the clasp. Knot and trim any remaining thread.
6. Working on the other end of the necklace, start a new thread off of a row on the last piece in the necklace. Pick up 43 size 11° seed beads, go back through the fifth bead you picked up, and pick up four more size 11° seed beads. Go into the other side of the row you started on and work back through the beads you just added two more times to secure the clasp loop (**G**). Knot and trim any remaining thread.





MISTY MOUNTAIN NECKLACE

This project demonstrates how repeating a strong shape can create a very dramatic design. The necklace contains 15 identical shapes. A handmade clasp is the ideal finishing touch.

TOOLS & MATERIALS

- beading needle
- beading thread: size D
- beads: 8mm (15)
- cylinder beads: size 8° (25 grams)
- disc: 6mm
- scissors
- seed beads: size 15° (1 gram)

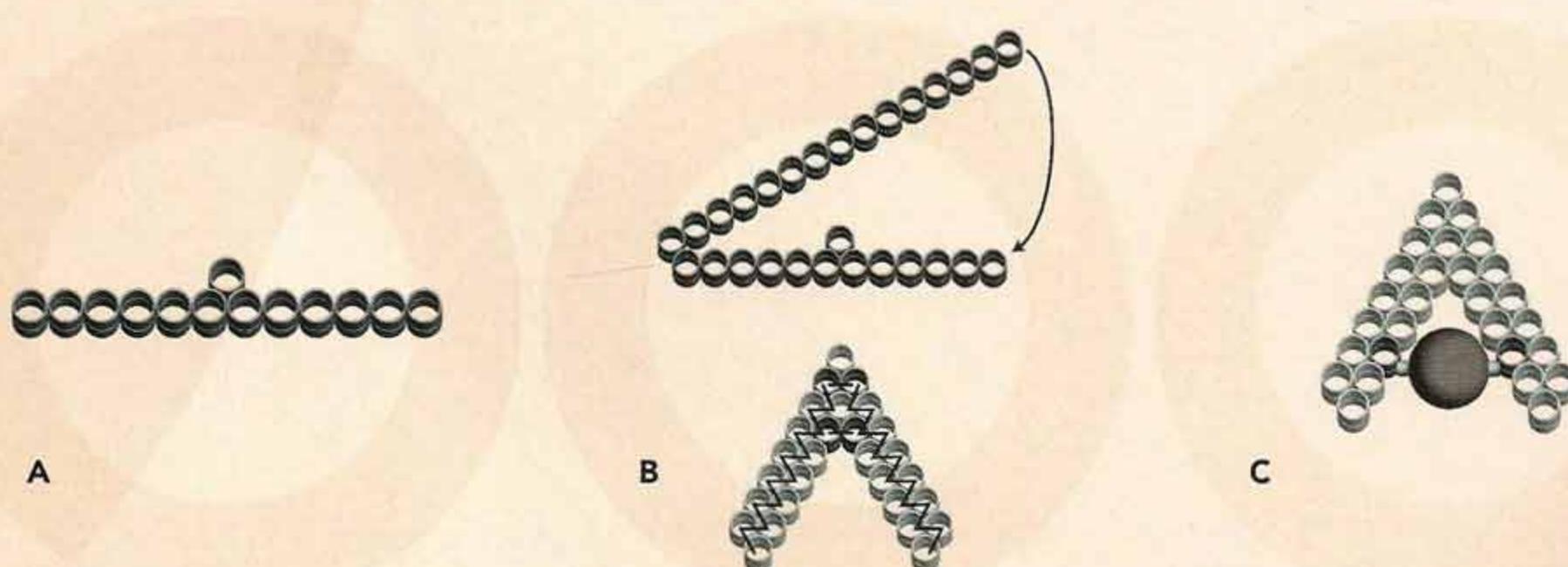
INSTRUCTIONS

TO CREATE THE SHAPES

1. Create a section of square stitch that is 2 beads high, 13 rows long, using the cylinder beads. This is Layer 1.
2. Bring your needle out of row 8 and connect it to row 6 (**A**). Refer to Connecting Quilled Pieces to Each Other (page 22).
3. Bring the needle out of the first row and add an additional 2-bead-high, 15-row section off of Layer 1. This is Layer 2.
4. Fold Layer 2 over Layer 1, connecting row 1 on Layer 2 to rows 1 and 2 on Layer 1. Continue to connect each row in Layer 2 to two rows in Layer 1 until you get to row 7 in Layer 2. Connect rows 7 and 9, creating a point in Layer 2, then connect both rows to row 7 in Layer 1. Continue along the other side of Layer 2,

connecting the rows to Layer 1 (**B**; dark beads indicate connected rows within each layer).

5. Bring the needle out of the center of row 3 in Layer 1. Pick up one size 15° seed bead, one 8mm bead, and one size 15° seed bead (**C**). Bring the needle into the center of row 11 in Layer 1. Work back through the beads you just added and knot the thread to secure them. Save the remaining thread to attach the pieces later.
6. Repeat steps 1–5 to make enough shapes to create the length of necklace you desire. Each shape adds approximately 1" (2.5 cm) to the necklace; the clasp will add an additional 1"–2" (2.5 to 5.1 cm).



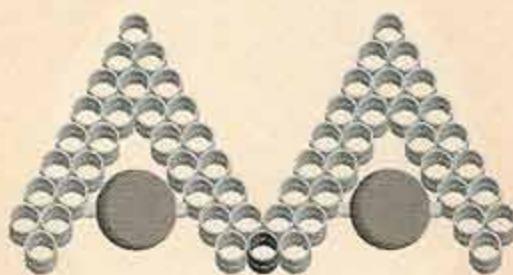
TO CONNECT THE SHAPES

1. Bring the needle out of the first row in Layer 1, add an additional row of square stitch, and then connect the new row to the first row in Layer 2. This extra row will create a pivot point between the shapes, making the final necklace more flexible.
2. Connect the newly added row to the first rows in both layers of the next shape using the square stitch method (**D**).
3. Repeat steps 1–2 until all the shapes are connected.

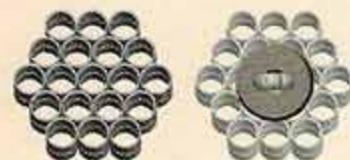
TO CREATE AND CONNECT THE CLASP

1. Create a square stitch section that is 2 beads high, 7 rows long, using the cylinder beads. Connect rows 7 and 2, wrapping rows 2 through 7 around row 1. Connect all the surrounding rows to row 1. This is Layer 1 of the clasp.
2. Create a section off of one of the rows from Layer 1 that is 2 beads high, 12 rows long. This is Layer 2. Wrap the section around and connect it to itself. Work the needle around Layer 2, attaching it to Layer 1. Refer to Connecting Layers within a Quilled Piece (page 20).

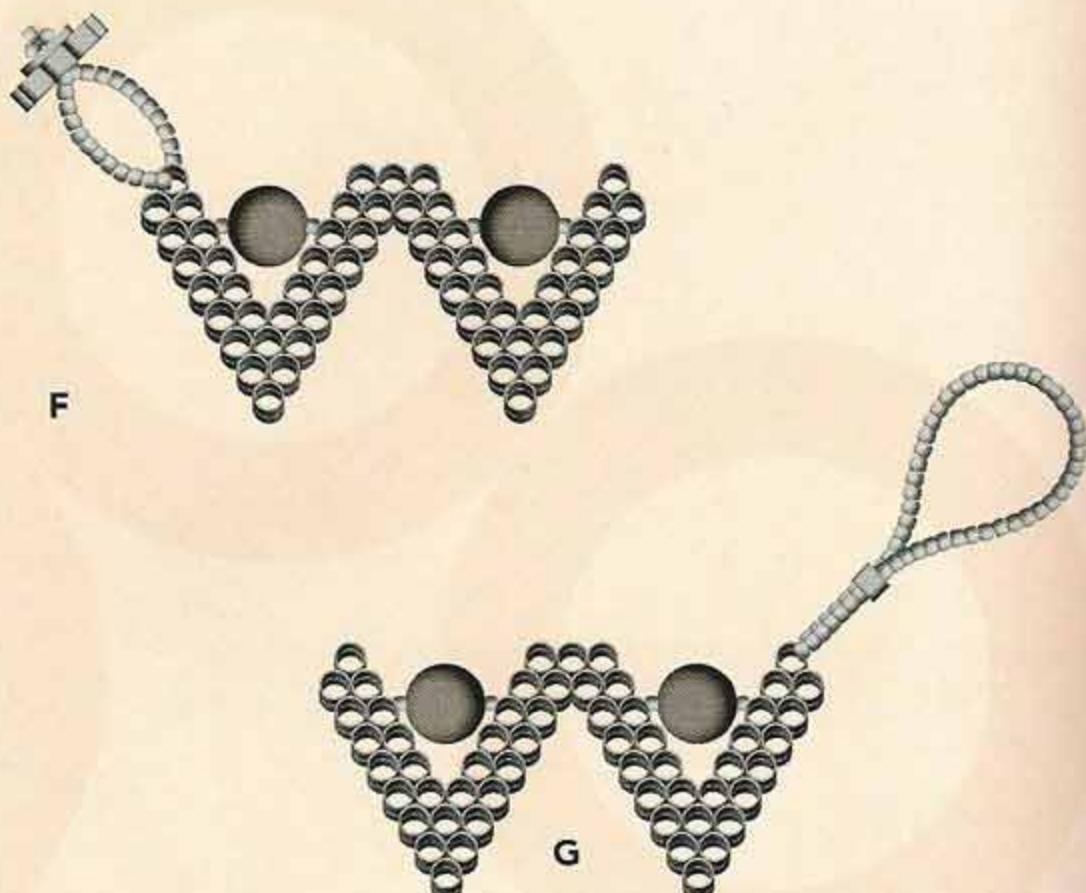
3. Bring the needle out through the center of the clasp, pick up 12 size 15° seed beads, then go through row 1 of Layer 1 on the end of the necklace. Pick up 12 more size 15° seed beads and bring the needle back through the center of the clasp. Pick up the 6mm disc and three size 15° seed beads and go back through the disc and the center of the quilled piece (**E**). Work the needle back through all the beads two more times to secure the clasp (**F**).
4. Working on the opposite side of the necklace, knot a new thread to the end piece and bring the needle out of row 1 of Layer 1. Pick up seven size 15° seed beads, one cylinder bead, and 45 more size 15° seed beads. Go back through the cylinder bead and pick up 12 more size 15° seed beads. Bring the needle into the opposite end of row 1 and go back through all of the beads two more times to secure the clasp loop (**G**). Knot and trim any remaining thread.



D



E







FLOWER PIN

Three leaf shapes, similar to those used in the Autumn Pin (page 86), are connected to a center hexagon embellished with sequins and a flower-shaped bead to create this stunning spring pin. Size 11° cylinder beads were used in this project.



GALLERY OF PROJECTS

In this photo gallery, you will find eight advanced projects that showcase what you can create by expanding upon the techniques and projects presented in this book. I hope these additional pieces will spark your imagination and inspire you to create your own one-of-a-kind bead quilled jewelry and accessories.



RED EMPRESS NECKLACE

The necklace part of this piece is created using 20 connected scroll shapes (see Scroll Earrings, page 28). Meanwhile, the pendant portion is comprised of 19 various scroll shapes connected in a symmetrical pattern.

Size 11° cylinder beads and 6mm beads were used in this project.



GREEN AGATE NECKLACE

The agate pendant is made with three simpler scroll shapes connected to an embellished center hexagon. The pendant is attached to the spiral rope necklace by a row of encased agate beads. Size 10° cylinder beads were used in this project.



LIKE CLOCKWORK NECKLACE

Five embellished hexagon shapes, similar to those used in the Geometric Pendant (page 82), are combined with beaded beads to create this unique necklace.



PEACH FLOWER BURST PENDANT

This project starts out the same way as the flower in My Garden Pendant (page 100). Additional rows of quilling were then added at the top of the petals and embellished with size 15° seed beads. Size 11° cylinder beads also were used in this project.



INTERLOCKING PIECES NECKLACE

This unique pendant was created using 14 identical quilled pieces connected in different orientations to form the final shape. A small hexagon button was then used for the clasp. Size 8° cylinder beads were used for the pendant and size 11° cylinder beads for the button clasp in this project.



LEMON TWIST NECKLACE

Seven varying sizes of hexagons, similar to those created for the Geometric Pendant (page 82), were paired with beaded beads in this bright necklace. The hexagons were then embellished with sequins, size 4mm crystals, and size 15° seed beads. Size 11° cylinder beads were used to create the hexagon shapes in this project.



FULL CIRCLE NECKLACE

Encased flat beads are combined with the undulating design from the Sandy Waves Bracelet (page 58) to create this beautiful necklace. Size 10° cylinder beads were used in this project.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Kathy King has been playing with beads for more than fifteen years, but she became truly addicted after being introduced to bead weaving in 1999. Her love of these tiny baubles comes from the endless design possibilities they provide and the challenge to design something new when she sits down to play.



Prior to beading, Kathy earned an engineering degree and served in the military before marrying and moving to North Carolina. She turned her affinity for beading into a business after having her first child and deciding to stay home. Kathy's signature technique is known throughout the country, and she is a well-respected pioneer in the world of beading. Her jewelry is sold online and at local art shows, and she continues to teach classes at local bead stores and beading societies.

Kathy's work has appeared in *Bead and Button* and *Beadwork* magazines, and she has been a finalist in *Bead and Button's* Bead Dreams competition three times, winning the second place ribbon in the Seed Bead Jewelry category in 2009.

Kathy and her husband and two children live in Cary, North Carolina, where she also enjoys reading, running, and all kinds of paper crafts. You can contact her through her website, www.kathykingjewelry.com, or by e-mail at kking@nc.rr.com.

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There are many people to which I owe thanks in helping me get his book done. First, I have to thank my husband for putting up with my bead obsession and for believing in me and supporting me over the years. I would also like to thank the many friends and other beaders I have known over the years who have encouraged and inspired me. And finally, thanks to my editor, Cathy Risling, for helping me through this process and making me sound professional; the technical editor, Sheilah Cleary, for making sure others could understand my instructions; and the illustrator, Julia Pretl, for bringing my drawings to life. Without them this book would have never been published.

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to my children, Kenna and Aaron. May they find their true passion in life, as I have found mine in beading.

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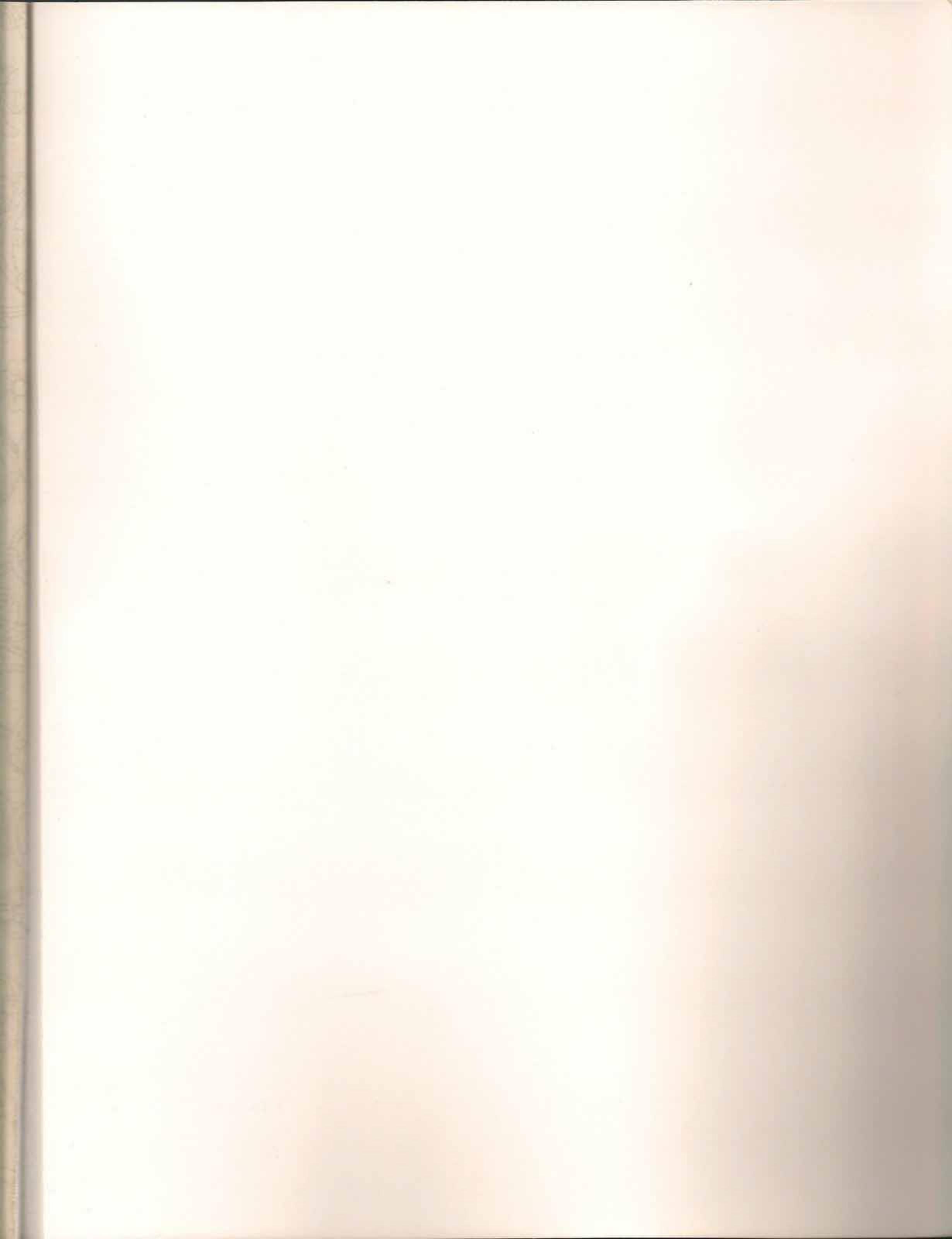
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Rather than focusing on designs made using traditional bead weaving techniques, *Bead Quilled Jewelry: New Beadwork Designs with Square Stitch* teaches bead and jewelry artists of all levels a new twist on bead weaving with 25 dynamic jewelry and accessory projects.

This introductory book focuses on one of today's hottest techniques in beading. So named because of their similar appearance, bead quilling mimics the look of paper quilling, an ancient paper art in which thin paper strips are tightly wound and then shaped into myriad intricate designs. In bead quilling, lengths of square stitch are fashioned into various shapes, including circles, scrolls, and squares. Author Kathy King incorporates crystals and pearls into her designs, resulting in beautiful, timeless pieces. Different colored threads beautifully accent each piece and offer an endless number of original designs.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Kathy King coined the phrase "bead quilling" to describe the technique she developed while working on a new beaded design for a "beaded bead" jewelry piece. In her unique method, the holes of the beads are the focus, rather than the outsides of the beads. As a result, the thread becomes a more integral part of the design, allowing for designs that cannot be created using traditional bead weaving techniques.

Kathy's incredible work has been published in popular beading magazines including *Bead & Button* and *Beadwork*.

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